The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[*The* MINING JOURNAL *is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.*]

No. 2453.—VOL. LII. LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882. [WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE ..... SIXPENCE. BY POST, £1 4s PER ANNUM.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Banks, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.
BUSINESS negociated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.
Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded on application), containing closing prices of the week.
MINES INSPECTED.
BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUSTELL.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following, or part:—

50 Almada, 11s. 6d.	200 Herodsfoot, 4s. 6d., call paid.	25 Panulcillo, £6 15s.
20 Bedford United, £2 7 6	80 Javali, 4s. 9d.	50 Prince of Wales, 7s. 6, call paid.
25 Bratsberg, 36s. 3d.	50 Kapanga, 17s. 6d.	80 Pestarena, 4s. 9d.
50 Carnarvon Cop., 8s.	25 Killifreth, £5 10s.,c.p.	20 Ruby, £1 18s. 9d.
40 Callao Bis, 8s. 9d.	50 La Plata, £2 3s. 9d.	50 Rhodes Reef, 13s. 6d.
25 Chile Gold, 14s.	30 Langford, 10s.	20 Richmond, £9 2s. 6d.
30 Consolidated, 5s.	75 Last Chance, 10s.	20 Roman Grav., £8 17 6
50 Devala Con., 18s. 9d.	25 Leadhills, £3 7s. 6d.	20 Sierra Buttes, 30s.
40 D'Eresby Mount. 13s 6	50 Marke Valley, 9s. c p	25 S. Condurrow, £8⅞.
20 Devon Con., £5¾.	10 Mona, £4 10s.	50 So. Darren, 15s.
50 Devon Friend., 4s. 6d	80 Mounts Bay.	50 S. E. Wynaad, £3 7 6
60 Don Pedro, 5s. 9d.	25 Morfa Du, 5s.	40 So. Devon Uni., 18s. 9
60 Drakewalls, 10s.	30 Mysore Gold, 11s. 3d.	50 Sortridge, 4s. 3d.
50 East Blue Hills, 10s. 6	100 Mysore Reef, 3s.	150 Simons Reef, 2s. 9d.
25 East Caradon.	60 No. Herodsfoot, 4s.	150 Tanker. Gt. Con., 5s 6
44 E. Chiverton, 27s. 6d. call paid.	80 Nouv. Monde, 10s.	50 Uni. Van Con., 5s. 6d.
20 East Lovell, 20s.	20 No. Penstruthal, 7s., call paid.	60 West Devon.
20 E. Roman Grav., 8s.	75 New W.Caradon, 3s. 6	50 West Phœnix, 10s.
20 Frontino, £2 13s. 9d.	80 Old Owlacombe, 2s.	90 West Caradon, 7s. 6d.
50 Glenrock, 23s, 9d.	50 Old Shepherds, 10s.	50 West Crebor, 10s.
50 Glenroy, 5s.	20 Pandora, 5s.	20 West Polbreen, 22s 6d
50 Gold Coast, 26s. 3d.	50 Polrose, 5s.	10 West Kitty, £14.
50 Grogwinion, 12s. 6d.	50 Port Phillip, 4s. 3d.	20 Wheal Crebor, £2 10s.
25 Gwydyr Amal., off.w.	60 Potosi, 11s. 6d.	50 Wheal Jewell, 2s. 6d.
20 Hingston Down, 14s	25 Parys Copper, 8s. 3d.	30 Wheal Kitty.
30 Hoover Hill, 5s. 3d.		

*** SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
*** SPECIAL BUSINESS at CLOSE PRICES in all Market TIN, COPPER and LEAD SHARES.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SHARES — SPECIAL BUSINESS.
Shares sold for cash, account, or for forward delivery (one, two, or three months) on deposit of 20 per cent.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

RAILWAYS — FOREIGN BONDS — SPECIAL BUSINESS.
Fortnighly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

OPTIONS, SINGLE or DOUBLE, dealt in at close market prices.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in:—

Devala Moyar.	Indian Phœnix.	Rhodes Reef.
Devala Central.	Indian Kingston.	South-East Wynaad.
Indian Consolidated.	Indian Trevelyan.	Tambracherry.
Indian Glenrock.	Mysore.	Wynaad Perseverance.
	Ooregum.	

At CLOSE MARKET PRICES, free of commission.
*** Reliable information given on any of the above. A daily price list issued giving closing quotations. SPECIAL BUSINESS in La Plata, Rio Tinto, Frontino and Bolivia, Potosi, Chile, Nouveau Monde, Ruby, Richmond.
*** SHARES IN THE ABOVE INDIAN OR OTHER GOLD AND SILVER MINES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, AND MINING SHARE DEALER
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

BUSINESS transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.
RAILWAYS, BANKS, FOREIGN and COLONIAL BONDS.
TRAMWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS.
Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement
A List of Investments free on application.
MR. BUMPUS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

100 Akankoo.	50 Don Pedro, 6s.	15 Mona, £4½.
50 Almada, 11s. 6d.	60 East Blue Hills, 12s. 6	100 Nouveau Monde, 8s 6
50 Bedford United, £2¾	75 Eberhardt, 8s. 3d.	50 New Trumpet, 21s.
100 Bratsberg.	30 Frontino, £2 13s. 9d.	20 New Quebrada.
75 Bwich United.	50 Gawton Copper, 9s 6d	25 Organos (Gold).
100 Chile Gold, 14s.	100 Gold Coast, 25s.	15 Panulcillo, £6 16s. 3d.
50 Canada Copper, 23s 6	15 Great Holway, £5½.	100 Pen-yr-Orsedd, 12s 6d
40 Colorado, 30s.	100 Glenroy, 5s.	150 Potosi.
5 Carn Brea.	40 Hingston Down, 16s.	75 Rhodes Reef, 13s. 6d.
25 Copiapo, £3 7s. 6d.	50 Indian Glenrock, 23s. 6d.	20 Richmond.
2 Cape Copper.	100 Indian Trevelyan.	30 Ruby (Old), 39s. 6d.
100 Callao Bis, 8s. 9d.	100 Indian Consolidated, 14s. 6d.	50 South Devon, 19s.
50 Carnarvon Copper, 7s. 6d.	50 Indian Phœnix.	75 Sortridge, 4s. 6d.
10 Devon Cons., £5 16 3	500 Javali.	100 Tankerville, 5s. 3d.
100 Devon Friendship, 5s. 6d.	35 Kapanga, 16s. 6d.	20 Trevaunance.
70 Devala Moyar, 20s.	50 La Plata, 23s. 9d.	5 West Kitty, £14.
50 Devala Central, 20s.	70 Mysore Gold.	50 W. Godolphin, 37s 6d
		100 West Devon Consols.
		25 Wheal Grenville.

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.—Shares in SOUND DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES (particularly TIN and COPPER) should be bought at present prices, as many of them are likely to have a considerable rise within the next few months.
MR. BUMPUS devotes special attention to these Securities, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others.

WHEAL GRENVILLE and WEST GODOLPHIN shares are recommended for investment at present prices.
WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, SWORN BROKER.
OFFICES: 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1861.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1868.
MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, ENTWISLE, AND CO., FINANCIALISTS,
MINING AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
MINERAL ASSAYERS,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
77, BLOOMSBURY, OXFORD STREET; AND 2, UPPER BROOK STREET, MANCHESTER.
Bankers: Manchester and Oldham Bank (Limited), Pall Mall, Manchester.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING OFFICES.
MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.,
AUSTIN FRIARS,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.'S BRITISH AND FOREIGN MONTHLY MINING NEWS—STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES—MINES, MINERALS, AND METAL MARKETS—SHARE LIST, No. 844, VOL. XVII., for AUGUST month, is now ready, and will be sent to customers on application.
Annual Subscription..... 5s. | Single Copy..... 6d
MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.,
18, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.

MR. ALFRED E. COOKE,
DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
(FROM 76, OLD BROAD STREET)
ESTABLISHED 1853.
9, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

STOCKS AND SHARES FOR SALE.
Mr. ALFRED E. COOKE can SELL the following lots (or any smaller number of shares) to immediate applicants at prices annexed, free of commission.
Where prices are not inserted, the market price of the day will be taken, or offers may be made:—

20 Bratsberg Cop., £1 17s	100 Indian Phœnix, 28s	100 Prince of Wales Cop., 8s.
40 Callao Bis Gold, 8s.	75 Indian Consolidated, 13s. 9d.	5 Richmond Silver, 9⅜
50 Chile Gold, 12s. 6d.	30 La Plata Lead, £2 3s.	10 Ruby, £1¾.
50 Canada Gold.	10 Leadhills, £3½.	50 Rhodes Reef, 13s. 6d.
35 Canadian Copper.	50 Langford Silver.	10 South-East Wynaad Gold,
50 Devon Friend., 4s. 6d	10 New Kitty Tin, £2⅝.	60 Sortridge Copper and Tin, 4s. 3d.
100 Drakewalls Tin and Copper, 10s.	90 New West Caradon Copper, 3s.	70 Tanker. Gt. Con., 5s 3
15 East Lovell Tin.	50 No. Herodsfoot.	30 Van & Glyn Lead, 7s 9
50 East Rose Lead.	50 Nouveau Monde Gold 7s. 9d.	40 W. Crebor Cop., 10s
100 E. Blue Hills Tin, 10s.	50 North Blue Hills, 3s 6	5 West Kitty Tin, £14
20 Frontino Gold, £2½.	20 Organos, £3¾.	30 W. Polbreen Tin, 21s
50 Gawton Copper, 9s.	50 Potosi Gold, 10s. 6d.	20 Wheal Jane Tin.
40 Herodsfoot, 5s.	30 Pioneer Copper and Lead, 12s.	5 Wheal Agar Tin.
60 Indian Glenrock Gold 24s.	50 Parys Copper, 8s.	10 Wh. Crebor Cop., £2¾
50 Indian Trevelyan Gold, 14s. 6d.		80 W. Devon Copper.

Many of the above shares can be sold for settlement by arrangement at the end of September account on payment of 20 per cent. deposit. Shares not found in the above list may be purchased on application.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—SHARES in all MINES and STOCKS and SECURITIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION can be supplied at LOWEST POSSIBLE NET PRICES for CASH, ACCOUNT, or FORWARD DELIVERY.
Mr. Alfred E. Cooke is buyer of shares in all the LEADING MINES at current market price.
TELEGRAMS and LETTERS receive immediate attention. All shares currently dealt in, bought and sold, free of commission.
SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS OPENED ON RECEIPT OF COVER.
THE INVESTORS' GAZETTE.
NEW NUMBER published last evening, and will be sent to BONA FIDE INVESTORS on application.
ALFRED E COOKE, 9, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
(Opposite the Stock Exchange, with which the offices are in DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCKBROKER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
37, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.
Established Twenty-five Years.
BANKERS: LONDON JOINT-STOCK, Princes-street.

Mr. REYNOLDS transacts business in all descriptions of Mining Property at net prices. He is in a position to obtain reliable information respecting mining shares, and advises upon such information on the receipt of a fee of 21s.. He spares neither time nor expense in securing for his numerous correspondents opportunities for obtaining the best investments.
Mr. REYNOLDS calls attention to the fact of his having persistently recommended West Kitty shares ever since they stood at 20s. each, and that when they stood at 10l. he cautioned holders, and gave his opinion that they would reach £15 this year. Others say they will reach £20.
Mr. REYNOLDS, at the request of Correspondents, has resumed, with permission of the Editor, his weekly notice in this issue of MINING JOURNAL, p. 1027.
WEST KITTY MINE AND TREVAUNANCE UNITED.
Reports of these important meetings appear in the Journal of Aug. 5, pages 953 and 959, and should be read by all interested and by the public generally.
NEW KITTY AND TREVAUNANCE.
Investors should strictly investigate the merits of these from reliable authority, and act accordingly. New Kitty meeting next week will be highly important to shareholders' interests at St. Agnes.

GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
32, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Recommends the purchase of shares in the
EAST CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINE, and WHEAL JANE TIN MINE.
Full particulars on application.
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, London, E.C.

HORACE J. TAYLOR, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUYS and SELLS every description of STOCKS and SHARES at the closest market prices of the day, either by telegram or letter. All enquiries promptly replied to.
BANKERS: The CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON.

ABBOTT AND CO,, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
9, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MR. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 30 Years),
Can SELL the following SHARES at prices annexed:—

50 Almada, 11s. 3d.	100 Exchequer, 2s. 6d.	60 Pestarena, 4s. 6d.
25 Bedford Unit., £2 7 6	50 Herodsfoot, 5s.	50 Potosi, 11s. 3d.
25 Bratsberg Cop., £1 16 3	25 Hingston, 16s. 3d.	10 Richmond.
50 Bwich United, 15s.	100 Hoover Hill, 5s.	100 Rossa Grande, 2s. 6d.
50 Colombian Gold, 10s.	75 Kapanga, 18s.	40 Ruby, £1 16s. 3d.
50 Chile Gold, 12s. 6d.	25 Leadhills, £2 7s. 6d.	150 Silver Peak, 5s. 3d.
50 Callao Bis, 8s. 6d.	50 La Plata, £2 2s. 6d.	50 South Devon, 18s. 9d.
50 Don Pedro, 5s. 9d.	25 Mona Consols, 23s.	50 Sortridge Con., 4s. 3
75 Dev. Friendship, 4s. 6	90 Mounts Bay, offer wtd	100 Tankerville, 5s. 6d.
40 Devon Gt. Uni. 8s 9d	40 North Blue Hills, 3s 6d	50 West Crebor, 10s. 6d.
40 Devala Moyar, 18s 9d.	100 Nouveau Monde, 8s 3	50 West Lisburne, 16s 3
50 Drakewalls, 10s.	25 New Kitty, £2 17. 6d.	50 West Devon, 5s. 6d.
50 Eberhardt, 8s. 9d.	20 Organos Gold, £3 11 3	50 West Caradon, 7s. 6d.
50 East Blue Hills, 10s. 6	75 Prince of Wales, 8s 6d	30 Wheal Crebor, £2 8 9
	50 Parys Corpora., 8s. 6d.	

Shares in Home, Foreign, and Colonial mines, bought and sold at net market prices, free of commission.
Purchases for forward delivery at special prices on receipt of deposit of 20 per cent.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Indian gold mines, also in rails, trams, Egypts, Ottoman Banks, Turks, and Lombards, for cash or account on receipt of usual cover.
BANKERS: ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

THE "DIFFERENTIAL" PUMPING ENGINE (DAVEY'S PATENT),
FOR
DRAINING MINES, WATER SUPPLY OF TOWNS, IRRIGATION, SUPPLYING DOCKS, PUMPING SEWAGE, and GENERAL PUMPING PURPOSES.
HATHORN, DAVEY, AND CO.,
LEEDS.
HATHORN, DAVEY, and Co. have Patterns of "Differential" Engines of all sizes, from 5 to 500-horse power, and have facilities for supplying very powerful Engines and Pumps at a short notice.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS
MINING AGENT, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
10, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1852.
HENRY GOULD SHARP,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCKBROKER,
5, BIRCHIN-LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Fortnightly Accounts opened in all Stock Exchange Securities on receipt of the usual cover.
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, 30, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON E.C., has special dealings in Stock Exchange Securities and Miscellaneous Shares of every description.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO.,
MINING ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS,
86, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.,
Have Agents in the various Mining Districts of Great Britain, the Continent, Australia, and the United States of America.
Inspections undertaken, either personally or by our Agents, and Reports of Advice as to Working given.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
38, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury.

MESSRS. ABBOTT AND WICKETT,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, REDRUTH.
ORDERS BY TELEGRAM PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MESSRS. MILLS, SAUNDERS, AND CO., SWORN STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, AND MINING SHARE DEALERS,
42, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. MILLS, SAUNDERS, and Co., transact business in every description of mining shares at net prices. Shares not specially mentioned in following list can be purchased upon application.
SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY.
BUSINESS transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITES and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description
RAILWAYS, BANKS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BONDS.
TRAMWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS.
Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.
A List of Investments free on application.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING.
ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTED FREE OF ANY CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
Messrs. MILLS, SAUNDERS, and Co., have DEALINGS in—

Assheton	Hoover Hill	Ruby
Almada	Indian Consolidated	Roman Gravels
Bedford	Indian Glenrock	South Wheal Frances
Bratsberg	Indian Phœnix	Santa Cruz
Carnarvon Copper	Indian Trevelyan	Scottish Australian
Callao Bis	Javali	Sierra Buttes
Chile Gold	Kapanga	Silver Peak
Consolidated	Kimberley	South-East Wynaad
Cape Copper	Killifreth	St. John del Rey
Copiapo	La Plata	South Condurrow
Carn Brea	Linares	South Darren
Colorado	London and California	South Devon United
Canadian	Langford	Sortridge
Chontales	Last Chance	Simons' Reef
Colar	Leadhills	Trevaunance
Cootacovil	Mason and Barry	Tambracherry
Colombian	Mysore Gold	Tharsis
Devala Central	Mysore Reef	Tocopilla
D'Eresby Mountain	Marke Valley	Tankerville
Devon Consols	Mona	Tincroft
Devon Friendship	Morfa Du	United Mexican
Don Pedro	New Quebrada	United Van Consols
Drakewalls	Nouveau Monde	Van (Limited)
Eberhardt	North Herodsfoot	Wentworth
Exchequer	New West Caradon	Wynaad
East Blue Hills	Ooregum	West Basset
East Caradon	Organos	West Seton
East Chiverton	Pandora	West Devon
East Lovell	Pestarena	West Caradon
East Roman Gravels.	Pontgibaud	West Polbreen
Fortuna	Port Phillip	West Kitty
Frontino	Potosi Gold	Wheal Crebor
Great Laxey	Phœnix United	Wheal Jewell
General Mining	Polrose	Wheal Basset
Glenroy	Parys Copper	West Phœnix
Gold Coast	Panulcillo	West Crebor
Grogwinion	Prince of Wales	Wheal Kitty
Gwydyr Amalgamated.	Rhodes Reef	Wheal Peevor
Gawton Copper	Richmond	Wheal Jane
Hingston Down	Rio Tinto	West Chiverton
Herodsfoot	Rossa Grande	Wheal Grenville

SPECIAL NOTE.—Having telephonic communication with the Stock Exchange from our offices, together with Stock Exchange tape recording instantaneous prices, clients can always be informed of fluctuations in markets.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
LEADENHALL HOUSE, 101, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FOR SALE, the following, or any part. OFFERS CAN BE MADE, or the LOWEST PRICES will be FORWARDED on application:—

*200 Almada.	*200 M chipicoten, 18s.	40 Tamar Silver-Lead
*90 Bratsberg, 34s.	*64 Mona (one lot).	100 Tankerville.
25 Devon Great Consols.	*130 Organos Gold.	100 Van.
*300 Devon Friendship, 4s. 3d.	100 Parys Mountain.	*200 West Crebor.
	140 Prince of Wales.	200 West Caradon.
*100 East Blue Hills. 11s.	50 Richmond.	250 West Devon, 6s. 9d.
10 Great Laxey, £18¼.	40 Roman Gravels.	*100 West Phœnix.
160 Herodsfoot, 4s. 6d.,c.p	200 Sortridge, 4s.	50 Wheal Crebor.
100 La Plata, £2 2s. 6d.	100 South Darren, 14s. 9d	150 Wheal Jewell, 2s. 3d.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Buyers should ascertain my price before going elsewhere.
* THESE ARE CHEAP SHARES, WORTH BUYING FOR A GOOD RISE
All these Mines are looking well, and at present prices shares should be bought.

MINERAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR 1881—No. III.

Iron Ore, Pig-iron, Steel, and Tin-plate Industries.—Considering the many subdivisions of the iron and steel industries, we find that the output of iron ore of all kinds, the produce of the mines in the United Kingdom in 1881, amounted to 17,446,065 tons, of this quantity the argillaceous and blackband ironstones of our coal fields furnished 5,133,354 tons, of the estimated value at the place of production of 2,566,677*l.* The ores obtained from mines and workings not in the coal measures contributing 12,312,711 tons, valued at 3,634,391*l.*, the value of the whole being 6,201,068*l.*

In the year 1880 the total output of iron ore was 18,026,049 tons, of the value of 6,585,806*l.*; the ores obtained from workings and mines, not in the coal measures, amounting to 12,628,932 tons, of the value of 3,887,067*l.*, the argillaceous and blackband ironstones obtained from the coal measures amounting to 5,397,477 tons, of the value of 2,628,932*l.*

In the following summary the quantities of ores obtained from iron mines and workings not in the coal measures, together with their values are given, including "burnt ore" and imported ores, rich in metallic iron, amounting in the aggregate to 20,249,263 tons, the whole being available for reduction in the blast furnaces of Great Britain.

Iron ore produce in 1881 from mines and workings not in the coal measures:—

Counties, &c.	Iron ore. Tons	cwts.	Value. £	s.	d.
ENGLAND.					
Cornwall	7,460	0	4,441	11	0
Devonshire	11,198	5	8,244	7	0
Somersetshire	29,883	0	22,236	14	0
Gloucestershire	90,497	9	45,248	14	6
Wiltshire	39,222	0	7,844	4	0
Oxfordshire	8,614	0	1,507	9	0
Northamptonshire	1,270,544	10	176,426	17	0
Leicestershire	99,599	0	14,939	17	0
Lincolnshire	1,021,506	14	154,608	11	0
Staffordshire, North	30,728	0	16,366	1	0
Lancashire	1,189,836	7	755,827	12	6
Cumberland	1,615,635	10	1,186,709	6	3
Yorkshire, No. Riding	6,538,471	1	1,062,501	11	0
Northumberland and Durham	70,771	0	42,062	0	0
North Wales	2,154	16	1,077	8	0
South Wales & Mon.	81,372	0	44,062	0	0
Isle of Man	120	0	60	0	0
Ireland	199,862	19	85,925	10	0
Scotland	5,234	15	3,901	1	3
	12,312,711	6	£3,634,391	6	6
Argillaceous and blackband obtained from coal measures	5,133,354	0	2,566,677	0	0
Total	17,446,065	6	6,201,068	6	6
Burnt ore from cupreous pyrites	352,500	0	—		
Iron ore imported	2,450,698	0	—		
Total iron ore smelted in Great Britain	20,249,263	6	—		

The argillaceous and blackband ironstones, amounting to 5,133,354 tons, included in the total of the above summary, were obtained from the following coal fields, the total value being 2,566,677 tons:—

Counties.	Quantities.	Value. £	s.	d.
ENGLAND:—				
Cheshire	300	150	0	0
Derbyshire	59,207	29,603	10	0
Gloucestershire	120	60	0	0
Lancashire	1,900	950	0	0
Leicestershire	—	—		
Nottinghamshire	750	375	0	0
Shropshire	190,000	95,000	0	0
Staffordshire, North	1,431,642	715,821	0	0
Staffordshire, South*	306,952	153,476	0	0
Somersetshire	488	244	0	0
Warwickshire	31,513	15,756	10	0
Yorkshire	320,981	160,490	10	0
WALES.				
North Wales	24,126	12,063	0	0
South Wales	170,000	85,000	0	0
SCOTLAND.				
East and West Division	2,595,375	1,297,687	10	0
Total	5,133,354	£2,566,677	0	0

* The Birmingham Canal Navigation carried in their own district 588,495 tons 15 cwts. of ironstone.

Of the 2,595,375 tons of ironstone raised in Scotland, 1,402,700 tons were blackband, and 1,192,675 tons argillaceous ironstone.

Prices of Iron Ores.—Looking generally all round at prices they show a slight falling off. The brown hematites of Northamptonshire delivered into trucks at quarries varying from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per ton, these ores averaging 40 per cent. of metallic iron. The ores of red hematite of Lancashire, ranging from 9s. to 16s. per ton, the average may however be taken at about 12s. per ton. In Cumberland prices were higher, ranging from 12s. to 17s. and 18s. per ton, these latter prices being for the best blast ore. The Cleveland ores present many difficulties in the way of getting at the exact value per ton, a large proportion of the ore raised being consumed in the furnaces of the mine owners, in regard to which there is therefore no sale, is one cause; another and an equally important cause is due to the large proportion of ore delivered under contracts made many years since, and having many years to run, at prices which are no guide to existing prices. The question being carefully considered, it has been decided by a competent authority that the prices ruling during the year 1881 varied from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per ton, compared with from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per ton in the previous year.

Distribution of Iron Ore by Railway and Canal.—In many districts in which iron ore is raised and quarried the ore is reduced to the metallic state, the excess of production being conveyed to other districts where coal is abundant. The extent of the movement of iron ore will be seen in the following table, showing the quantities carried by railway and canal in 1881 and previous year:—

Railways and Canal.	1881. Tons	1880. Tons
Midland	1,043,672	1,071,905
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	327,261	358,244
North Staffordshire	550,700	481,673
Furness from Lancashire	1,189,836	1,079,186
Furness from Cumberland	1,017,113	1,036,188
Whitehaven, Cleator, & Egremont	1,256,356	1,234,389
North-Eastern	5,938,983	5,785,724
Great Western	55,467	45,014
Trent & Mersey Navigation	96,571	101,356
Shipped from Belfast	94,604	122,529
Totals	11,570,563	11,316,208

These totals show an increase in the movement of iron ore of 254,352 tons, chiefly by the North-Eastern Railway.

Pig-iron Manufacture.—As stated under the head of iron ore, the total quantity of all varieties, including burnt or purple ores, and foreign ores imported, amounted to 20,249,263 tons, against 21,086,740 tons in the previous year. The total make of pig-iron in 1881 greatly exceeded the make of any previous year, being 8,144,449 tons, in the manufacture of which 17,484,990 tons of coal were consumed. Of the 933 furnaces built in 1881 there were 565½ in blast; of these 377¼ were in England, 73¾ in North and South Wales, and 114¾ in Scotland, compared with 567½ in Great Britain in the previous year.

The quantities of pig-iron made and coal used in England, Wales, and Scotland in 1881 is found in the annexed statement:—

Great Britain.	Pig-iron. Tons	Coal used. Tons
England	6,010,651	12,631,562
Wales	957,798	2,046,943
Scotland	1,176,000	2,806,485
Total	8,144,449	17,484,990

It has been ascertained that of the pig-iron made in 1881 the total of hematite pig was 3,064,739 tons. The following table gives the number of furnaces built and in blast, the pig-iron made, coal used, and average consumption of coal employed in each ton of pig-iron made in 1881:—

Counties.	Furnaces. Built.	In blast.	Pig-iron made. Tons.	Coal used. Tons.	Ave. p.ton. Cwts.
ENGLAND.					
Northumberland	6	2	841,834	1,705,895	40½
Durham	72	33½			
Yorkshire, No. Riding	91	81	1,792,217	3,697,911	41¼
" West Riding.	46	25	256,300	646,359	50¼
Derbyshire	57	42	367,614	964,042	52
Lancashire	49	35	692,127	1,263,507	36¾
Cumberland	55	43½	924,610	1,807,857	39½
Shropshire	24	10	79,412	230,986	58
North Staffordshire	37	25	273,532	505,040	37
South "	135	46¾	374,321	850,455	45½
Northamptonshire	23	17	189,841	409,283	52½
Lincolnshire	21	14	187,937	431,000	46
Gloucestershire	9	2			
Wiltshire	3	1	30,906	69,222	45
Hampshire	1	0			
Somersetshire	1	0			
Total of England	630	377¼	6,010,651	12,631,562	43
NORTH WALES.					
Denbighshire	8	4	46,833	113,794	48
Flintshire	3	3			
SOUTH WALES.					
Anthracite furnaces	11	2½	383,688	797,673	41½
Bituminous coal districts					
Glamorganshire	78	29			
Monmouthshire	52	35	527,277	1,135,476	42¾
Total of No. & So. Wales	152	73½	957,798	2,046,943	42¾
SCOTLAND.					
Ayrshire	43	32¾	397,990	—	—
Lanarkshire	88	77	737,248	—	—
Fifeshire	6	0			
Linlithgowshire	9	3	40,762	—	—
Stirlingshire	4	2			
Argyleshire	1	0			
Total of Scotland	151	114¾	1,176,000	2,806,485	47¾
Total of Great Britain in 1881	933	565½	8,144,449	17,484,990	43
ditto in 1880	924	567½	7,749,233	16,982,629	43¾

From the above it will be seen that a marked economy in the use of coal in this industry continues, the average of the whole kingdom not exceeding 43 cwts., compared with 43¾ cwts. in 1880, and 44 cwts. in the year 1879.

Prices of Pig-iron.—Cleveland pig (No. 3) was quoted at the beginning of 1881 at 42s., and for many months receded; at the end of August it did not exceed 36s. 9d. per ton, after which a steady though inconsiderable rise set in, the quotation at the close of the year being 43s. per ton. West Cumberland pig (No. 1) rose from 3*l.* 3s. 6d. per ton in the first week of January to 3*l.* 6s. 6d., at which price it continued till the end of February, receding to 2*l.* 16s. 6d. in June, after which it continued to rise, till at the end of December it was quoted at 3*l.* 4s. 6d. per ton. In the annexed table is given the average price per ton of the several varieties of pig-iron named in each of the years 1881 and 1880.

Description of Pig-iron.	1881. £	s.	d.	1880. £	s.	d.
Cleveland (No. 3)	1	19	2	—		
West Cumberland	3	1	2	4	0	6
South Staffordshire	3	4	4	4	0	9
Scotland	2	9	1	2	14	6

Exports of Pig-iron.—These amounted in 1881 to 1,480,196 tons against 1,681,629 tons in the year 1880. The countries receiving those exports in each of the same years were as follows:—

Countries to which exported.	1881. Tons	1880. Tons
Russia	141,415	152,966
Germany	264,423	247,874
Holland	219,061	190,026
Belgium	80,421	116,628
France	149,705	99,036
United States	379,784	612,013
British North America	36,867	54,748
Other countries	196,520	158,338
Total	1,480,196	1,681,629

Mills and Forges.—From the summary of these works making returns in 1881, being more or less actively employed, there is shown to have been, in the 311 works engaged in the manufacture of the various forms of malleable iron, a total of 5541 puddling furnaces and 896 rolling mills. Comparing these figures with the returns for 1880, when, of 314 works there were 5734 puddling furnaces and 855 rolling mills, an increase appears of 407 puddling furnaces and 41 rolling mills.

Siemens' Steelworks.—We have no information of the quantity of steel made by the open hearth steel melting process. The number of works, however, increase, also the number of furnaces in existing works, a very complete list of which is given in the volume before us. The same may be said of the firms who employ the "Siemens' Regenerative Gas Heating Furnaces."

Thomas-Gilchrist Process for the Manufacture of Steel.—This process is successfully carried on at Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan and Co.'s Steelworks, near Middlesborough, where there are four 10 and four 8 ton converters. Several other firms are engaged in erecting plant for adopting the system, amongst which are the following:—The North-Eastern Steel Company, Middlesborough; and others at Sheffield, Glasgow, Lilleshall, Blaenavon, and Dowlais.

Bessemer Steel Manufacture.—There are now in Great Britain 30 works carrying on this industry, showing an accession of three works during the year—those of the Messrs. Crawshay Brothers at Cyfarthfa, in Glamorganshire, the works of the Blaenavon Iron and Steel Company and of the Tredegar Iron and Steel Company in Monmouthshire, at each of which works two converters are in course of erection, the capacity of the two last named being 8 tons each. The following is a list of the Bessemer Steelworks in Great Britain in 1881, with the number and capacity of the converters:—

No.	Name and Situation of Works.	No. of Converters.	Capacity of Converters. t.	c.
1	Henry Bessemer and Co. (Limited), Sheffield	2	3	0
		2	5	0
2	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited)	4	8	0
		4	10	0
3	John Brown and Co. (Limited), Sheffield	4	38	0*
4	Sheffield Steel and Iron Works, Attercliffe, near Sheffield. Brown, Bayley, and Dixon (Lim.)	2	4	0
		4	8	0
5	Chas. Cammell & Co. (Lim.), Sheffield, Cyclops.	4	4	0
	" " " " Yorkshire	2	5	0
		2	7	0
6	Wilson, Cammell, and Co., Dronfield	4	—	
7	Weardale Iron Company, Tudhoe, Ferryhill	4	2	10
8	The Glasgow Bessemer Steel Company (Limited), Atlas Works, Glasgow	2	3	0
9	Sam. Fox and Co., Stockbridge Works, Sheffield	2	5	0
10	Bolton Iron and Steel Co. (Limited), Bolton	4	5	0
11	London and North-Western Railway, Crewe	4	3	0
12	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Co., Gorton Works, near Manchester	4	3	0
13	Mersey Steel and Ironworks, Toxteth Park, Liverpool	8	6	0
14	Manchester Steel and Railway Plant Co., Gibraltar Works, Newton Heath, Manchester	4	3	0
15	Barrow Hematite Steel Company, Barrow	8	8	0
16	The Dowlais Iron Company, Dowlais	4	8	0
		2	6	0
17	Ebbw Vale Company, Ebbw Vale	4	8	0
		2	10	0
18	West Cumberland Iron & Steel Co., Workington	4	7	0
19	Phœnix Bessemer Steel Works, The Ickles, near Sheffield, Steel, Tozer, and Hampton (Limited)	4	—	
		2	10	0
20	Carnforth Hematite Iron Company (Limited)	2	2	0
21	Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Wednesbury	4	3	0
22	Erimus Steel Works, Middlesborough, Charles Emile Muller	2	6	0
23	Darlington Iron Company, Darlington	2	6	0
24	North-Eastern Steel Co. (Limited), Nor-Eastern.	4†	—	
25	The Moss Bay Hematite Iron and Steel Company, Workington	3	8	0
26	Rhymney Iron Company (Limited), Rhymney	5	7	0
27	Crawshay Brothers, Cyfarthfa	2†	—	
28	Tredegar Iron and Coal Company, Tredegar†	2	8	0
29	Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co., Blaenavon	2	8	0
30	The Standard Iron and Steel Company, Gorton.	2	—	

* Capacity of the four converters. † In course of erection.

Tin-plate Manufacture.—There are now 103 works engaged in this industry, of which 6 are in course of erection, the total number of mills built being 396, of which 298 were working in the year 1881. The make of tin, terne, and black plates in 1881 amounted to 6,298,960 boxes, giving a total weight of 280,988 tons, and an average weight per box of 3 qrs. 16 lbs. The works are situated as follows, with the number of mills built:—

Districts.	No. of works.	Mills built.
Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire	55	246
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	11	31
Scotland	2	5
Cumberland	1	5
Flintshire	1	2
Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire	27	95
Works in course of erection	6	12
Total	103	396

In 1880 of the mills erected 290 were in operation, making of all kinds of tin-plate 6,000,000 boxes, the total weight of which amounted to 237,084 tons, showing an increase in production during 1881 of 298,960 boxes. The tin-plates exported in 1881 amounted to 4,444,323 boxes, compared with 4,089,160 boxes in 1880, and 3,534,169 boxes in 1879. The destination of the tin-plate exports during the three years ending 1881 was as follows, the United States being the greatest buyers:—

Countries to which exported.	1879. Boxes.	1880. Boxes.	1881. Boxes.
United States ports	2,755,421	2,959,380	3,134,402
Holland, Germany, & Belgium	159,362	126,805	139,520
Australia and New Zealand	42,081	80,855	137,329
Italy and Mediterranean	108,977	176,377	179,107
Canada & British No. America	120,798	200,138	250,566
France and Switzerland	75,311	148,914	174,290
South America and Brazils	48,537	68,661	89,002
Spain and Portugal	61,225	86,179	96,128
Norway, Sweden, and Baltic	81,029	93,147	118,921
India and China	63,431	124,554	93,351
West Indies	9,346	13,726	13,493
Cape, Ceylon, and Mauritius	3,414	3,718	7,282
Africa and outside islands	4,242	4,504	3,342
Unclassed	995	2,302	3,095
Total boxes	3,534,169	4,089,160	4,444,323

Referring to the Board of Trade Returns, we find the total weight of the above to be respectively 196,997 tons, 217,718 tons, and 242,448 tons, of the respective value of 3,507,977*l.*, 4,457,887*l.*, and 4,147,018*l.*

In closing this notice of our iron industries for 1881, we may add that the produce and value of the mineral from each mine raising and selling ore is given, detailed lists of produce, and value of each iron mine in the kingdom also appearing, as well as complete lists of ironworks, mines and forges, steel and tin-plate works, forming a general directory to those industries.

MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND.

The summer meeting of the members was held at Stirling on Saturday, when to the number of sixty they sat down to dinner in the Golden Lion Hotel. Mr. Ralph Moore, Inspector of Mines, President of the Institute, occupied the chair, and Mr. James Smart and Mr. J. S. Dixon, Vice-presidents, were croupiers. After dinner an ordinary meeting was held, when Mr. Alexander M'Callum, Niddrie Colliery, read a paper illustrated by a model and diagram on a new system of colliery signals which he had designed to meet the great depth of the Niddrie pits. They consisted of an endless chain operating on bells, which could be rung by means of levers fixed at different points in the engine plane, and were suited for all kinds of collieries. Mr. J. T. Robson, Assistant Inspector of Mines, afterwards read a paper on Explosions of Fire-damp. He claimed that the subject was one which ought to be brought before the Institute from time to time, so that members might have opportunities for discussing it and communicating their views and experience thereon, as well as for offering suggestions which in their opinion might tend to lessen the number of explosions and diminish the effect of them when they did occur. Having noted some of the leading features of fire-damp, and in speaking of outbursts of gas, he said in many instances they had burst out the coal from the solid face for distances of 6 or 8 ft., and in others had risen the pavement for several yards in length, and broken down large portions of roof, while it had been known to force itself through columns of water from 5 to 10 fms. in depth. Meteorological influences had to a certain extent an effect on the conditions of mines, but it was doubtful whether they would affect a mine which was thoroughly ventilated to an extent sufficient to make it dangerous. Noticing the causes of explosions of fire-damp, he said accumulations might be the result of any of the following causes—(1) Improper distribution of air currents; (2) improper or defective systems of working; (3) inattention to details and failing to take ordinary precautions; (4) neglect of instructions and want of care on the part of workmen; (5) falls in air-ways obstructing ventilation; (6) partial or total stoppage of appliances for producing ventilation; (7) blowers or sudden outbursts rendering the mine or part of it explosive where the ventilation during ordinary circumstances is efficient; (8) insufficient ventilation. With regard to the second factor in an explosion—the presence of a flame or incandescent substance—the questions to consider were (1) the lighting of the workings, and (2) the mode of getting the coal, whether by the use of explosives in coal or stonework or by dispensing with explosives. He pointed out the circumstances under which safety-lamps only should be used, and condemned the practice sometimes seen of allowing a workman to have a naked light as well as a safety-lamp. He also dwelt on the necessity for proper restrictions being placed upon the use of explosives, and the care that ought to be taken where these were allowed. Where experience had proved the necessity for the exclusion of naked lights blasting should also be dispensed with wherever it was practicable. He gave prominence to the extreme importance of good discipline, and in noticing the influence of coal dust, he remarked that although it had not been proved that dust had been the sole explosive in any one instance, there did not seem room for doubt that it had been an active agent in some of the large explosions in the kingdom, and that the latest experiments made in England appeared to show that the danger from that source might be greatly diminished, and apparently without injury to the roads, by an application at intervals of common salt. The discussion on the paper was held over to a future meeting.

Patents.—For the year ending March 31 the stamp duty on patents for inventions yielded 197,474*l.* 14s.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—CHEST AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS.—The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood. Dislodge this poison, and disease departs. Holloway's pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons in town and country. The directions for use enable every one to regulate the operation of these pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stoccompanies have been duly registered—

Heber's Ghyll Hydropathic Establishment Company, Ilkley (Limited).—Capital 32,500*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To erect and maintain a hydropathic establishment at Ilkley, Yorkshire. The subscribers are—J. Pickering, Ilkley, 50; W. Matthewman, Leeds, 20; G. H. Benham, Liverpool, 10; W. Smith, Liverpool, 20; W. Bakewell, Liverpool, 50; G. Pickering, Liverpool, 50; C. Goodall, Liverpool, 10.

The Bristol Finance Company (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* A financial business in all branches. The subscribers are—D. Griffiths, Liverpool, 60; J. Thomas, Liverpool, 50; R. Skinner, Liverpool, 50; T. P. Hugo, New Brighton, 50; J. Ingram, Liverpool, 50; J. Thomas, Liverpool, 50; H. Jones, Liverpool, 50.

The Globe Wine Company (Limited).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* The business of wine merchants, shippers, rectifiers, distillers, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Brain, Nottingham; W. Webb, Frederick-street; R. G. Brook, 15, St Mary's-square; J. Monday, 37, Meadow-road; J. E. Patmore, New Southgate; J. Baker, 74, Harwood-street; K. H. Lane, 107. Fleet-street.

Buckhurst Ship Company (Limited).—Capital 24,100*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* A shipowners' business in all its branches. The subscribers are—W. R. Price, 6A, Austin Friars, 10; J. E. Harting, Clapham, 1; F. Campbell, Lloyds, 1; A. J. Lane, Brighton, 1; G. H. James, 155, Fenchurch-street, 1; J. B. Hill, 55, Palatine-road, 1.

The Rosbach Mineral Water Company (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in shares of 1s. and 1*l.* To acquire an estate in Hesse Darmstadt, and to sell and deal in the Nieder Rosbach spring water. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Criper, Tavistock, W. Skewis, Tavistock; J. G. Spear, Colllington; W. Pethybridge, Launceston; P. Selby, 149, Greenwich-road; E, F. K. Fortescue, Warminster; G. Brown, Gibson-square.

The Cambrian Steamship Company (Limited). — Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* The purchase, owning, and working of said vessel. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. Shaddock, Swansea; J. H. Burgess, Swansea; S. C. Johnson, Swansea; G. Burgess, Swansea; J. R. Lease, Swansea; J. J. Mansfield, Barnstaple; T. Cox, Swansea.

The Anglo-French Phosphate of Lime Company (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To acquire and carry on a business established in the Department of Tarn and Garonne. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. B. West, 8, St. Benet's-place; R. Duquenoy, St. Pierre les Calais; T. M. Ford, Acton; H. W. Wright, 158, Leadenhall-street; W. S. Sawyer, Balham; S. T. Temple, 9, Bush-lane; G. Barris, 84, Hungerford-road.

P. Maddin and Son (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire and carry on a business established at 90, Borough, of cocoa matting and mat manufacturers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. J. Larkin, Deptford; J. W. Gomm, New Wandsworth; E. Loman, 112, Manor-place; T. O'Driscoll, 2, Wencott-street; E. Godkin, 135, Abbeyfield-road; H. M. Carter, 2, Gresham-buildings; D. O'Sullivan, Lower Edmonton.

The British and Foreign Comestibles Company (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To manufacture and deal in all kinds of alimentary products. The subscribers are—G. F. Black, Philadelphia, 10; E. Moody, Lee, 10; J. G. Gates, 9, Fenchurch-avenue, 1; J. McGlashon, Peckham, 1; S. Gregory, Redhill, 1; W. A. Paskall, 9, Fenchurch-avenue, 1; T. W. Eastgate, Three Crowns-square, 1.

The Ramsgate Fishing Company (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* The business of smackowners and fishermen in every branch. The subscribers (who take 10 shares each) are—H. Hinds, Ramsgate; P. Emett, Ramsgate; J. Pullens, Ramsgate; S. Deveson, Ramsgate; W. Templar, Ramsgate; D. C. Chambers, Ramsgate; T. Foster, Ramsgate.

Green and Byers (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire and continue a business of house furnishers, clothiers, drapers, &c., at North Shields and Jarrow. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Green, Tynemouth; T. Byers, North Shields; E. H. Taylor, North Shields; C. Turnbull, North Shields; D. Stephens, Newcastle-on-Tyne; C. A. Ingleside, South Norwood; J. Drake, Huddersfield.

Cardiff and Penarth Steam Ferry Company (Limited).—Capital 7500*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* The subscribers are—J. Fry, Penarth, 10; C. W. Ingram, Penarth, 10; T. Morel, Penarth, 10; C. O. Young, Cardiff, 10; J. Bovey, Penarth, 1; C. M. Jacobs, Penarth, 1; W. J. B. Fry, Penarth, 1.

The Vienna Ice Company (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To purchase and work the business of the North German Ice Works Joint-Stock Company, established on the Prater. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. C. Harring, 676, Fulham-road; E. Lund, 6, Great Winchester-street; A. C. Frisbee, 1, Queen Victoria-street; E. J. Dowlen, Isledon-road; H. Tipple, 66, Upper East Smithfild; F. W. Hull, 145A, Drummond-road; H. J. Bass, 13, Henrietta-street.

The Lord Gough Steamship Company (Limited).—Capital 70,400*l.* in shares of 100*l.* To work and manage said steamship. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—F. E. Papaganni, Liverpool; P. Simpson, Liverpool; J. Laird, Birkenhead; E. Taylor, Birkenhead; W. J. Lockett, Liverpool; R. Fluin, Liverpool; S. Mack, Liverpool.

The Medical Constant Current Electric Company (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* An electrician's business concurrently with certain required patents. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. Steinbrough, Gipsey Hill; J. Wild, Upper Norwood; W. Allison, 22, Grosvenor Mansions; C. J. Richards, Southsea; A. C. Withers, Walton-on-Thames; C. F. Tombs, 38, Lombard-street; E. E. Scott, 38, Lombard-street.

William Levett and Company (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* To purchase the Elmley Cement Works, near Sittingbourne, and to continue the business in connection therewith. The subscribers are—E. Ayres, 31, Hyde Park-place, 50; J. Holland, 16, Coal Exchange, 50; E. Haynes, Hampstead, 10; F. R. Fisher, 24, Billiter-street, 50; W. Henry, 36, Mark-lane, 50; W. H. Gold, 14 and 15, St. Swithin's-lane, 5; A. Darell, 14 and 15, St. Swithin's-lane, 1.

The Star Manufacturing Company (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire and carry on a hosiery business belonging to Stewart and Co., at Nottingham. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. Goldschmidt, Nottingham; C. H. S. Well, Nottingham; J. B. Walker, Nottingham; T. A. Mellor, Nottingham; E.Buckland, Radcliffe-on-Trent; J. Bond, Nottingham; W. H. Carver, Sherwood.

The Universal Yacht Supply Association (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* The business of provision merchants, ship-chandlers, general store dealers, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—S. G. Pechell, Army and Navy Club; E. Temple, Rayleigh; R. Rogers, Junior United Service Club; J. Bennett, Waddon; A. H. Bateman, East Greenwich; W. Bachelor, Clapton; G. W. H. Stephens, Battersea.

The Piccadilly Hotel Company, Manchester (Limited).—Capital 150,000, in shares of 5*l.* To acquire land, erect and maintain hotels, in Manchester. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. W. Taylor, Bowdon; S. Jewsbury, Manchester; R. D. Thomson, Manchester; J. Fiddes, Manchester; J. Graham, Manchester; A. Bleakley, Salford; W. Healey, jun., Salford.

Pease and Partners (Limited).—Capital 1,500,000*l.* To take over and carry on a business of quarry, colliery, and mine owners, manufacturars of coke and chemical products, lime burners, and brick makers, ironmasters, smelters, &c., in Durham and elsewhere. The subscribers are:—J. Pease, Darlington, 100; A. Pease, Darlington, 100; H. F. Pease, Darlington, 100; D. Dale, Darlington, 1; E. L. Pease, Darlington, 1; A. G. Pease, Pinchinghorpe, 1; J. A. Pease, Darlington 1.

Tin (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To adopt and carry into effect an agreement made between H. Johnson, of Tasmania, and the subscribers to the memorandum of the other part, concerning its principal subject, tin ore in Tasmania. To purchase or otherwise acquire, any ownership, lease, or term in lands or water in that colony or elsewhere, or any mining rights, privileges, or conveniences of any description, and to carry on the business of smelters, metallurgists, or converters, merchants, and dealers in any ore, mineral, metal, stone, timber, or substance. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Hatton, Kidderminster, iron manufacturer; W. H. Halton, Edgbaston, iron manufacturer; J. W. Hall, Bilston, solicitor; S. J. Smith, Bilston, surgeon; B. Ford, Bilston, engineer; R. H. Keanes, Bilston, chemist; A. Hinde, Bilston, mining surveyor; C. Edwards, Bilston, timber merchant.

The Plas Yu Rhos Mining Company (Limited).— Capital 5000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* The working of such mines of lead and other minerals as the company may from time to time acquire power to work, selling the minerals and ore so obtained, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attaining of the above subjects. The subscribers are—J. Davies, Liverpool, tea merchant, 100; J. Glover, Liverpool, tea merchant, 50; S. Williams, Greenfield, hotel keeper, 50; R. Hughes, Church-street, chemist, 50; J. Jones, Holywell, mine agent, 30; G. Mason, Liverpool, solicitor, 100; W. T. Mason, Liverpool, architect and surveyor, 100; E. Lewis, Mostynquay, shipowner, 200.

The Grand Hotel, Windermere (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 25*l.* To establish and maintain hotels in the Lake District. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Garnett, Windermere; D. Brade, Kendal; G. Eaten, Ambleside; J. Dawson, Windermere; J. Brownrigg, Windermere; M. de Rome, Kendal; M. Gelderd, Windermere.

The New Skegby Colliery Company (Limited). — Capital 25,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To purchase or otherwise acquire the Brierley Hill Pit, and the plant, chattels, and effects belonging thereto, and the coal and mineral property of the Skegby Colliery, Lime, and Brick Company (Limited), and to carry on the trades of colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, miners, ironmasters, smelters, brick and tile manufacturers, lime burners, stone merchants, and farmers in all their respective branches. The subscribers are—E. Gordon, Nottingham, clerk; E. H. Gordon, Nottingham, wharfinger; J. A. Hewitt, Nottingham, lead manufacturers; A. G. Hewitt, Nottingham, printer; W. Knight, Derby, gentleman, 100; T. Briggs, Manchester, merchant, 100; H. B. Jackson, Manchester, gentleman, 100. The following are the first directors—Messrs. J. A. Hewitt, Knight, Briggs, and Jackson, their remuneration to be determined at the annual meeting of members.

Parson and Company (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire certain mills at the Hague, and to carry on the manufacture of fishing nets, yarns, and cotton sail cloths, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Pickering, 21, Arundel-street; A. N. Clemow, 164, Fleet-street; R. H. Clemow, 7, Lorraine-place; A. Pearse, Balham; E. G. Swann, Burgess Hill.

Lea Valley Distillery Company (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 20*l.* To purchase a property situated at Stratford and carry on the business of distillers and rectifiers in all branches. The subscribers are—W. R. Sutton, Finsbury, 250; W. Carden, Finsbury, 250, C. T. Sutton, Finsbury, 100; E. A. Brook, 191, Romford-road, 250; W. A. Carden, 347, Holloway-road, 5; C. T. Sutton, Acton, 5; F. M. Brook, 191, Romford-road, 250.

Meetings of Public Companies.

THE TAMAR SILVER-LEAD AND FLUOR-SPAR MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Mason's Hall Tavern, on Monday,

Mr. G. S. Gregory said they were rather awkwardly situated, as the Chairman of the company, Major Gilbert, had been called away on military service since the issue of the report; Mr. Coates, another director, had tendered his resignation on account of a foreign engagement, which would not permit him to remain on the board, and, consequently the only director present was the Hon. Mr. Erskine, who was suffering from a severe sore throat, and was unable to address he meeting. Under these circumstances the shareholders could either appoint a Chairman, and carry on the business, or they could adjourn to another day.

As several shareholders from a distance were present, it was decided to proceed with the business, and the Rev. Mr. Coley moved, and the Rev. Mr. Fawcett seconded, that Mr. G. S. Gregory take the chair, which was carried.

Mr. G. S. Gregory accordingly took the chair, and the proceedings were formally commenced by Mr. H. Mansell (the secretary) reading the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that not being a director he was not thoroughly conversant with all the details connected with the accounts, although he had made himself thoroughly familiar with the working of the mine, but he would answer any question or give any information which any of the shareholders might desire with respect to the balance-sheet. He might mention that the late secretary, Mr. Pyne, was for some months before his death very seriously indisposed, and, consequently, his books were rather in arrear at the time of his death, and it was in consequence of his death that the meeting was postponed. However, the directors got the services of a first-rate accountant, who went through the books, and satisfied himself of the accuracy of the accounts, subject to audit. They had since been audited by the company's auditor. The balance-sheet presented a more favourable appearance than last year. The liabilities had been reduced by something like 1800*l.* since last meeting, so that the company now practically owed but a trifling amount, such as the amount due for rent, 50*l.*; sundry creditors at mine, 293*l.* 14s. 5d.; and sundry creditors in town, 33*l.* 15s. 10d. The working cost seemed to be reasonable—2048*l.* 13s. 9d. for the year, but they must bear in mind that out of that amount the sinking of the new shaft had been defrayed down to the present depth, which was now something like 20 fms. from surface. He proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Rev. Mr. Fawcett seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

The Chairman said the next business they had to transact was the appointment of a director in the place of Mr. Coates, resigned. Capt. Fitzgerald, a shareholder, has expressed his willingness to join the board, and the directors had nominated him in the place of Mr. Coates, subject to the approval of the shareholders present. He, therefore, proposed that Capt. Fitzgerald be appointed a director in the place of Mr. Coates, resigned.—Mr. Lane seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. Endean, the auditor, Mr. W. H. Pannell, was reappointed.

A Shareholder asked how much of the item of "Directors' salary, 281*l.* 5s." was for the directors?—The Chairman said the remuneration of the directors was 200*l.*, divided amongst three; the 81*l.* 5s. included salary of secretary. He went on to say that as the formal business of the meeting had been disposed of, he would say a few words on the present condition of the mine and its future prospects. They would remember that on the occasion of the last meeting Capt. Goldsworthy reported that he had cut a very good lode in the 27, which was rich for silver, but owing to the distance of that point from the shaft and the deficiency of ventilation the men were unable to work. Therefore, to open up the south ground, and render available the resources of the three-quarters of a mile of virgin ground, it was decided that a new shaft should be sunk, to come down upon the South Tamar lode. Subsequent to the last meeting a number of shares were issued for the purpose of sinking the shaft, and operations were commenced almost immediately afterwards. Good progress was made until the shaft was down 17 or 18 fathoms from surface, when the heavy rains of the last winter and the early spring prevented the operations being continued on account of the large quantity of surface water which came in the shaft, and as there was no engine to drain it operations were stopped. In the meantime the 27 fm. level south was extended by means of artificial ventilation, and a rise was put up to meet the shaft coming down. In rising from the 27 to meet the new shaft they had got a very strong lode, which presented every indication of opening out into a very valuable lode as it was further developed southward. It contained a fair quantity of silver-lead. They had not cut through it in the rise; in the adit they had cut through it. They had also extended the adit level southward, with the view of intersecting the same lode, and ten days since a telegram was received from Capt. Goldsworthy saying they had intersected the lode in the adit, and that it was extremely favourable, containing silver-lead, with mundic, and various other compositions congenial for the productiveness of silver-lead. Therefore, the operations which had been carried on proved that in the adit they had the lode, and also in the 27 fm. level under the new shaft, which would go down into the new lode. The object for which they had been striving for the past 12 or 18 months had been practically accomplished as they had cut the lode in the 27 fm. level and in the adit, and as the ground rose rapidly going south should the lode hold, there would be a large amount of ore ground available for stoping. He believed Capt. Goldsworthy would tell them that the prospects of the mine were never so flourishing.

Mr. Endean asked whether Captain Goldsworthy intended to remove the engine from the present position to the new shaft?—Captain Goldsworthy said not directly. There would be plenty of ground available without going to that expense for some time to come.

Mr. Endean: Does the engine drain the mine?—Capt. Goldsworthy: Yes, perfectly.

A Shareholder asked how many men there were at work underground?—Capt Goldsworthy said there had been about 27 men at work, but recently they had confined the operations to the south ground, and the costs had been kept down as much as possible. When the shaft was down they would get more stuff to meet the costs, but he had kept down the costs as much as possible, because he did not want the shareholders to put their hands in their pockets.

Mr. Endean asked what quantity of fluor-spar they had at surface?—Capt. Goldsworthy: About 400 tons.

The Chairman: What distance have you to rise to communicate with the new shaft?—Capt. Goldsworthy said about 18 fms., and they were making about 3 or 4 fms. per month. They were carrying the shaft full size.

The Chairman: At what point in advance of the shaft did you strike the lode in the adit?—Capt. Goldsworthy: About 18 fms. south.

The Chairman said that proved that the lode was good 18 fms. south of the shaft. He asked Capt. Goldsworthy whether he thought that the lode on the 57 was the same as in the adit?—Capt. Goldsworthy: Certainly. When the new shaft was made they would be able to bring the stuff to surface much more cheaply and expeditiously; in fact, when the new shaft was communicated they would be able to develope the mine at half the expense and twice as fast.

Mr. Matts said the shareholders would like to see some results.

The Chairman pointed out that they must open up and develope the mine in a proper and miner-like manner, and not merely pick out the eyes of the mine. It was absolutely necessary to sink the shaft and drive the levels, in order to render the ore available. No one could be responsible for the influx of water. He thought shareholders who understood mining would agree with him that good progress had been made during the time the company had been at work, and they had really discovered what they sought and expected to discover in the mine.

Mr. Matts: Will the ore pay?—Capt. Goldsworthy: I have no doubt it will pay handsomely.

The Chairman said the South Tamar had returned 1,000,000*l.* worth of lead, and this company were working on the South Tamar lode; and if the South Tamar had it rich there was no reason why this company should not also have it rich. But they had only just come upon the point which they had been going for for the past 18 months.

Mr. Endean said they must await the opening up of the mine before they could have results. The celebrated Van Mine was eight or nine years before it began to return its riches. He believed that in the Tamar Silver-Lead they would have one of the best mines in the kingdom. They might judge by the surrounding mines. The old South Tamar was one of the richest mines in the world, but the miners worked to the bed of the river and the bed fell in. Capt. Goldsworthy believed this company was on the eve of success. He (Mr. Endean) had seen the ore coming up from the mine, and had never seen stuff so congenial for the productionof silver-lead. He might mention that there wasa large demand for fluor-spar in France, where it was used for making glass. There were about 400 tons of it at surface, and in the 57 the supply was absolutely inexhaustible. But, unfortunately, people who used it only took 2 or 3 tons at a time, whilst the company wanted to send away 100 tons at a time. One agent in Paris had taken 100 tons, and if the sale of fluor-spar went on it would considerably diminish the costs at the mine. There was a gentleman in Liverpool who got 8*l.* per ton for fluor-spar, whereas this company was able to supply it at 35s. per ton.

Some desultory conversation of no public interest ensued, after which the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

WHEAL JANE.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the mine on Thursday, Mr. Granville Sharp in the chair.

The statement of accounts, as laid before the meeting in a printed form, was for 20 weeks ending June 3. The expenditure during that period amounted to 4718*l.*, including labour cost, 3469*l.*; bills, 923*l.* (about 200*l.* per month); surgeons, 20*l.*; rate and taxes, 26*l.*; dues, 175*l.*; and bankers' charges (Messrs. Williams, Williams, and Grylls) for the half-year, 98*l.* On the other hand, tin is credited at 3161*l.*—12 tons sold June 12 at 51*l.* 5s. per ton, and 12 tons sold June 13 at the same price. There was credited 34 tons for sale (1900*l.*), which was not then sold, but the Chairman stated that since the accounts were made up 11 more tons had been sold, and he produced the tin bill for it. (Since the meeting another parcel of 11 tons has been sold.) After crediting the tin there was shown a loss on the 20 weeks' working against 18 weeks' returns of 1555*l.* The balance from last account was 3334*l.*, and adding to this the above loss there was a balance against the mine of 4889*l.*; but from this must be deducted the call of 2s. 6d. per share (1518*l.*), made in April last, and this left a balance to be provided for of 3372*l.* To meet this a call of 5s. per 1-12,144th share was made, equal to 3036*l.* The statement of liabilities and assets shows that they owe to bankers 3543*l.*, to merchants 2937*l.*, and for dues 369*l.* Amongst the assets there is tin account, 1900*l.*, tin credited above as not sold; labour cost paid, but not debited, 645*l.*; call account, 592*l.*; spare materials, 362*l.* All the items in the accounts appear to be set out in a straightforward way.

It was mentioned that the tin returned this time was 10 tons in excess of last time.—Capt. Joseph Prisk said he was quite certain the tin was in the house, for he had seen it and computed it.

Capt. Reed said they weighed it all in. There were 23 tons for sale now.—Mr. Hodson Bristol, remarked that he observed that they were bringing up an extra month's cost.

On the motion of Mr. H. Gould Sharp, the accounts were passed.

Capt. James Reed, the manager, reported as follows:—Since the last general meeting we have forked the water from the 60 to the 80, or bottom of the mine.—Great Flat Lode: The 80 is extended east upon the south part of the lode, and contains mundic and stones of tin. It will be advisable to cross-cut further north at this level, as I believe the best part of the lode will be found in that direction. The stope in the bottom of the 70, west of Tremayne's shaft, is being worked by 18 men at 7*l.* 10s. per cubic fathom; worth for tin 12*l.* 10s. per fathom. The lode here is very large, and must be cut into further north. The stope in the back of the 70, west from Tremayne's shaft, improves as we advance north; working by six men at 6*l.* per cubic fathom; worth for tin 12*l.* per fathom. I would advise cross-cutting the north part of the lode in at least two places at this level, as it will be a guide to future operations in the bottom level. We have recently put in a stull at the 60, and commenced stoping near Deeble's cross-cut by six men. The lode is large, and worth for tin 14*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of the deep adit, east of Tremayne's shaft, in improved, and will lay open a good section of valuable oreground; working by six men at 17*l.* per fathom for the length of rise (9 ft.), and worth for tin 15*l.* 10s. per fathom. The rise in the back of the shallow level, west of Tremayne shaft, is being worked by six men at 6*l.* 5s. per fathom; worth for tin 10*l.* per fathom. There are seven pitches working by 34 men throughout the mine, at tributes varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*—Ready Money Lode: The 16 is driving east from Gilbert's shaft and cross-cut by four men at 7*l.* per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. The stope in bottom of deep adit level, west of No. 2 cross-cut is working by six men at 3*l.* per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* 10s. per fathom. The stope in the back of the deep adit level, also west of No. 2 cross-cut, working by two men at 2*l.* 18s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 8*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of the shallow adit level over No. 1 cross-cut, working by four men at 3*l.* 5s. per fathom; lode 6 ft. wide, worth 11*l.* per fathom. The stope east from rise working by four men at 3*l.* per fathom; lode 7 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stope west of rise working by four men at 3*l.* per fathom; worth 11*l.* 13s. per fathom. I will only add that since the last meeting we have forked the mine to the bottom, with very efficient pitwork, fixed balance-bob, cleared levels, &c., while at surface we have considerably extended dressing-floors, added 16 heads to the eastern stamps' axles. We shall complete the new flues from the calciners by the end of next week, and expect the new water-wheel, with nine heads of stamps, to treat the burnt leavings cheaply, to work in about a fortnight from this time. When completed there will be a reduction in the mine cost, and an increase in the returns. Our prospects were never more promising than at present.

The Chairman remarked that this was the most satisfactory report that he had read since he had been connected with Wheal Jane.—Captain Reed said there was nothing coloured in it. In another fortnight's time they would have the water stamps at work.

A printed report from Capt. Joseph Prisk, of Helston, who had inspected the mine, was laid upon the table, and it spoke very cheeringly of the future prospects of the mine.

The Chairman added that Captain Prisk had since purchased some shares in the mine, thus backing his opinion.

Mr. G. Sharp, the Chairman, was elected purser, in the room of the late Mr. John Hocking, at a salary of 8*l.* 8s. per month. This will include London expenses. A vote of condolence with Mrs. Hocking, on the death of her husband, was passed. The Chairman and Mr. H. Gould Sharp represented about 5000 shares in the mine.

The Chairman said he felt greatly interested in Wheal Jane, and believed it would turn out a success before any mine he was connected with.

The report was adopted, and the adventurers afterwards dined together, Mr. Granville Sharp again presiding.

The Chairman, after dinner, said they might have in Wheal Jane a more go-ahead man than their manager, a man with more steam in him, as he had been told, but he had met with Cornish captains with a great deal too much steam in them, who made promises and invariably failed to carry them out. Their manager appeared to be a man of a different stamp. It was true he was rather modest and bashful, and he (the Chairman) took that to be that he would not mislead his employers. (Hear, hear.) That report of Captain Reed's, which he read to them that day, he felt he could believe every sentence of it, and that report was endorsed and supported, he would not say in every detail, but in the groundwork and body of it, by no other man than Capt. Prisk, who was there before them. Capt. Prisk inspected the mine in December last. At that time he could not get below the 60 under the adit. When the mine was forked to the bottom he (the Chairman) suggested to the committee of management in London that they should have the mine inspected by some thoroughly competent tin miner outside the district, and he suggested Capt. Prisk, and this was assented to at once. Col. Percival, who had known Capt. Prisk for the last 15 years, considered a better man could not be selected. An order was accordingly sent to Capt. Prisk, and they had his report, and a very capital report it was. It was a sensible report, and it appeared to him a thoroughly genuine one from beginning to end. There was no puff in it—simple facts. Captain Prisk gave his opinion on the leavings at surface, and had assayed them with the following results:—No. 1 (an immense heap), 23½ lbs. of tin to the ton; No. 2, 14 lbs.; No. 3, 14 lbs.; and No. 4, 6 lbs. These samples Capt. Prisk would tell them he sent to another thoroughly practical assayer and tin buyer. Capt. Prisk referred to the new appliances now being erected for returning the leavings, and said he approved of them, as they would enable three out of the four heaps to be returned profitably. He thought they could pin their faith to the two reports, and that, provided the tin markets did not have an adverse effect upon the profits of the mine, Wheal Jane would ere long be in a profitable position. (Applause.) He believed at the present time she was in an enviable position. Certain parties had been doing their very utmost to cry down the mine. He read a letter which was put into his hands some time since, written to a shareholder in the concern, one of the committee of management, and that letter stated that Wheal Jane would never pay unless they worked the western part of the mine. Some months after that another of the committee men came into his office with another similar letter, and a few days after that he was on the mine and met the very party who wrote those letters. He asked him what he meant, as he thought he had some motive in asking them to work ground which they had not got, but which they might get if they liked, but it would require entirely new plant and machinery. He found that the gentleman was working a little mine further west, and he wanted them to go and work to fork the water for him. He asked Capt. So-and-So why he sunk the shaft 80 fms., which shaft did not touch the lode till 75 fms. was sunk from sur-

face. Well, the captain admitted he sunk it at a very great expense to the adventurers. He must have taken years to sink the shaft. This gentleman was one of the enemies that their manager had to contend with, and he believed there were others who were actuated by different feelings. They had let a good mine slip out of their hands, and it had gone into London management; and he would fearlessly say that if Wheal Jane had not been taken up by some London parties he doubted very much whether she would have been working at the present time by this company. If they looked down the Share List they would see by whom those shares were held. Two gentlemen there that day represented nearly one-half the property. There were some good shareholders in Cornwall now who would not have become shareholders if they had not had faith in the property; but even some of these had an idea that they had not got the right man as manager of that mine. He felt thoroughly convinced that they had the right man, and so long as he had anything to do with Wheal Jane he would support Capt. Reed to the best of his ability. (Applause.) He proposed "Success to the Mine."

Capt. Reed responded, and said he had not the slightest doubt as to the future of that mine. He had been brought up as a miner in every respect, and he was glad that a practical miner like Capt. Prisk, who knew the mine, had been sent to inspect it, and they knew what he had reported. He would be happy to hear the advice of Capt. Prisk and others, and he hoped that the time would soon arrive when they would cease making calls.

Capt. Prisk said he had been requested to make a very careful inspection, and he had done so honestly, and, so far as his practical abilities allowed him, he had done it as well as he could, knowing that something might come of it. They had, of cousse, been working a considerable time in the adit level, and great expense had recently been gone to in draining the mine to the 80 fm. level. The working there for many years had been carried on in the south part of the lode as long as they could live upon it, and this brought them to find the north part of the lode, and that had turned out very productive, and had kept their returns up at shallow levels. In the 70 and 80 nothing had been done but merely driving the level, part lode and part country, because the lode was very flat, and he saw no difference in the characteristics of the lode in the 80 and 70 to what they were in shallow levels, and he did not see any reason whatever why the bottom levels should not prove as productive as the upper ones; in fact, his opinion was that the tin would be found of better quality in the deep levels. Their 70 had been driven more than 120 fathoms without the lode being cut into to ascertain its width or value. This was a very important thing. He was not going to find fault with any of the previous managers; they might have been working in adverse times, and might not have seen their way to cut through the lode, but they might rely upon it a lode of this size, from 20 to 100 ft. in width, required cutting through every now and again. No man on earth could tell them now the value of that lode. His simple opinion was that when they cut that lode open they would have some very good results—in fact, he believed they would have tin ground enough there in a short time to give them fair profits. That would give them an idea as to whether they should deepen the mine. He did not think they would require to deepen it for years to come. If the 70 turned out as they expected they would have an enormous lot of tin ground very shortly, and then by driving the 80 they would still have a large amount available. He had carefully assayed the samples of the leavings, and had got an old bargain-buyer in Wendron to do the same, and he agreed with him in the results. With regard to the improvements at surface, they had put in recently a splendid 60-in. engine, added pitwork to the 80, put in new floors, new calciners, new pulverisers, and other things. This, of course, meant a heavy outlay. The mine without this might have dragged on and paid its costs, but they had now put it in a good position, and would require but little more expenditure, and he believed the future of the mine would be very bright. He was pleased to hear what Mr. Sharp said about Capt. Reed. He was pleased with the mine, and with his bargain in the shares which he had bought, and he believed he should increase his interest in the mine, and he should come across from the Phœnix United Mines occasionally and see how things were looking. (Applause.)

Mr. H. Gould Sharp, in responding to the toast of his health, said he had put many of his clients into Wheal Jane, and some of them were very much dissatisfied, but he was perfectly assured in his own mind that within the next six months the tables would be turned, and great satisfaction would be given. He had every confidence in the manager, Capt. Reed, and believed him to be a thoroughly conscientious, straightforward, honest man, and that was the important thing they could have in the management of a mine. (Applause.) He had come down with the full intention of clearing the mine of debt—hence the call of 5s. per share. Possibly some of the shareholders might be disappointed at having so large a call, but he believed it would be the last, and with tin a little higher he believed that within two meetings they would be in a dividend state. (Hear.)

The Chairman, in responding to the toast of his health, said he doubted whether if it had not been for the late Mr. Hocking that mine would have followed others in the immediate neighbourhood. The shareholders were recommended to lay out no further money upon it, and the very party who did so got hold of the mine, and they had since abused the mine. How could they expect legitimate mining to be carried on if people were to be robbed like that. A large amount of money had been spent on that mine since Mr. Hocking came there as purser, and but for the appliances they now had Wheal Jane would be doing badly. It was now very nearly paying its costs—in fact he should not be at all surprised if the mine paid its way next month. He had been to Wheal Jane several times since the death of Mr. Hocking, to consult with the manager as to operations more especially at surface, in connection with the dressing department, which would, he thought, very soon prove satisfactory to himself, consequently to all concerned in the mine.

THE OKEL TOR COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Finsbury-circus, on Tuesday,—Mr. H. N. Lay in the chair.

Mr. Felix F. Wilson (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting. The report and accounts were taken as read.

The Chairman said that before moving the adoption of the report, he might mention that Mr. Baxter had retired from the board; Mr. F. R. Wilson also retired on the present occasion, and offered himself for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Chatteris, Nichols, and Chatteris, who audited the accounts, were candidates for the auditorship for next year. He proposed that the report of the directors and the statement of accounts to July 31 be received and adopted. If there were any questions which any shareholders would like to ask he should be happy to answer them.

Mr. Carr asked what was the remuneration of the directors?—The Secretary said the remuneration was 100*l.* a year for each director. The amount of directors' remuneration in the accounts was for 18 months. One of the directors had been three months in India, and had given up a quarter's remuneration.

Mr. Carr: Is there any intention of proposing a director in the place of Mr. Baxter?—The Chairman said it was not intended at present to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Carr asked who were the directors?—The Chairman said there were still four directors—Mr. M. Low, Mr. E. J. Leveson, Mr. F. R. Wilson, and himself.—Mr. F. R. Wilson seconded the motion for the adoption of the report. He did not know that it was necessary to make any further observations, because the accounts spoke for themselves, and the affairs of the company were pretty well discussed by the shareholders at the last meeting, which was held for the purpose of transacting special business. The matter was then fully gone into, and it was asked that the accounts should be presented before the confirmation of the special resolutions at the meeting to-day. The company wanted money, and the object they had in view was to get it in the best way possible. No one who had gone over Okel Tor, whether shareholders or experts, could have but one opinion, which was that the mine was really an excellent property, but more money was required to develope it. Almost every mine with which he had had to do had required more money than was stated at the outset as necessary for its development, and this had turned out to be the case with Okel Tor. They had, as he had said, an excellent property, but more money was required to develope it. They were close to the point where the success which they anticipated might be looked for—the completion of the new shaft, which was the great point they were going for. It would be completed in about six months from the present time, and then he believed they would have one of the best mines to be found in the county.

The Chairman, in reply to a question, said he hoped they would be hauling from that shaft next week, and that by Christmas they would be turning out good stuff. There was a good lode at the 50, but it was not cut sufficiently to turn out equal quantities with the 65.

Mr. Keeble asked whether they would have sufficient to keep the works going from the 50 alone?—The Chairman said he did not think there would be sufficient to keep the works going from the 50 alone. He believed Mr. Glover had recently been at the mine, and he would ask that gentlemen whether he was satisfied with what he had seen?—Mr. Glover said he was satisfied they had a good property.

Mr. Carr asked whether they could not hold the meeting at some other time of the year, as August was an inconvenient time, so many shareholders being away from town and unable to attend.—The Chairman said the directors would take care that in future the meeting was held at some more convenient time.

Mr. F. R. Wilson said the holding of the meeting at the present time was owing to the proposed amalgamation.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put and carried.—On the motion of Mr. Carr, seconded by Mr. Keeble, Mr. F. R. Wilson was re-elected a director.

Mr. F. R. Wilson, in reply to a Shareholder, who suggested that a director should be elected in the room of Mr. Baxter, pointed out that pending the amalgamation it was not thought desirable to elect another gentleman on the board.

On the motion of Mr. Glover, seconded by Mr. Carr, the auditors, Messrs. Chatteris, Nichols, and Chatteris, were re-elected, and 10 guineas voted to them as remuneration.

The meeting was then made special for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions:—

1.—That the agreement dated July 3, 1882, and made between the Cotehele Company (Limited) of the one part, and the Okel Tor Company (Limited) of the other part, be adopted and confirmed, and that the board of directors of the last named company be, and they are hereby, authorised to carry out the said agreement, with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit.

2.—That the capital of the Okel Tor Company (Limited) be increased by the creation of 20,000 shares of 1*l.* each, and that the board of directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to issue 19,377 of the said shares, or any part thereof as fully paid up shares, in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the said agreement.

3.—That the company or persons to whom the said 20,000 new shares shall be issued, shall, as from the issue of such shares, be entitled to be present at and vote at any general meeting of the Okel Tor Company (Limited), notwithstanding the provisions contained in the Article 80 of the last-named company's Articles of Association, but no such shall be entitled to be present or to vote at any such meeting in respect of any share unless he has been possessed of the same for the space of [illegible] days next before the day of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the provisions of the said Articles, applying to any transferee of the said 20,000 shares, or any part thereof.

The Chairman formally moved the confirmation of the resolutions, which was seconded by Mr. F. R. Wilson.

Mr. Glover said that Cotehele was a fine property, but he thought it would cost 20,000*l.* to develope it.—The Chairman said this was an over estimate. About 2060*l.* would suffice to fork the shaft down to the 20.

The Chairman, in reply to a question, said he was not anxious for an amalgamation provided the money could be found without it, but several shareholders had promised to subscribe provided the amalgamation were carried out.

After some conversation of a friendly character, the resolutions were unanimously confirmed, and a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, upon the motion of Mr. Barge, seconded by Mr. Glover.

THE COTEHELE COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Finsbury-circus, on Tuesday, for the purpose of confirming an agreement for an amalgamation of the company with the Okel Tor Company,—Mr. H. N. Lay in the chair.

Mr. Felix F. Wilson (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman moved the confirmation of the following resolution:

That the agreement dated July 3, 1882, and made between the Cotehele Company (Limited) of the one part, and the Okel Tor Company (Limited) of the other part, be adopted and confirmed, and that the board of directors of the first-named company be, and they are hereby, authorised to carry out the said agreement with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit.

The motion was seconded by Mr. F. H. Grove, and carried, and the meeting terminated.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday,—Mr. R. A. Routh in the chair.

Mr. C. B. Rogers (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting, and the statement and accounts were taken as read.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, there is no business before the meeting to-day. We simply meet on this occasion to receive a statement of the work done during the six months to Dec. 31, which I shall be happy to read to you. It is this:—During that period the gross quantity of ore, regulus, and precipitate received from various mines was 5068 tons 5 cwts. 2 qrs., as against 3988 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. for the corresponding six months of the previous year. The quantity of ore, regulus, and precipitate smelted at Newcastle Works was 3541 tons 20 cwts., as against 3827 11 cwts. 2 qrs. The quantity of copper made was 588 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr. 18 lbs., as against 635 tons 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. And the quantity of copper shipped from and sold in Australia was 589 tons 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., as against 681 tons 1 cwt. 0 qrs. 9 lbs. The net earnings of the company's wharf at Port Adelaide were 963*l.* 9s. 6d., as against 1342*l.* 10s. 7d. for the corresponding half-year. Then the statement of accounts annexed to the report shows an estimate of 3373*l.* 19s. for the six months' working to Dec. 31, which the directors propose to carry forward to the close of the year's accounts. When we met at this time last year the amount brought forward on the previous six months' working was only 229*l.*; therefore I think, on the whole, the carrying forward the sum of 3373*l.* 19s. from the last six months' working is a satisfactory feature in the accounts. Last year we smelted, working with only one set of furnaces, and therefore we consider it very satisfactory that we have made the profit we have upon the furnaces which have been working. I am happy to tell you that on June 6 smelting was recommenced at the works at Port Adelaide. Our manager there hopes to make 100 tons of copper in the first month. At the same date also they were about to make a stock-taking at Newcastle, which will enable us to know exactly what the working of the year will be, and when that is taken we consider we shall have at our disposal 1270 tons to recommence smelting there. (Hear, hear.) Looking at it from that point of view, I consider our sources of returns are increasing, and, in all probability, I hope we shall make a satisfactory half-year in the half-year which is now coming. With respect to the ore supplied from the north, which is principally where we are looking forward to, the company have completed their dressing machinery, and on July 24 last the dressing machinery had to be started. They had lying there a considerable quantity of ore, all of which is coming down to our works. They have also got some exploratory works going on further up north, and they had between 80 and 90 men who were exploring the mine. They had discovered some very good ore, and were sinking four shafts, therefore there is reason to suppose that, in due course of time, we shall have a considerable supply of ore from the north. That which has been sent down is of fine quality, some of it containing 40 per cent. of copper without any dressing; and although they were going on slowly they were going on satisfactorily. We, as smelters, shall be glad to receives the ores as they come down, but up to the present time they have not given us any appreciable quantity. We have had 50 or 160 tons sent down from time to time. It takes time to put up the reduction works and machinery, but they are pushing on as rapidly as they can. The Balade Mine, from which they received many thousands of tons of ore, recently made further discoveries, and the ore is coming down in considerable quantities to the Newcastle Works. This has justified the manager in relighting the furnaces at Adelaide, and hope that when next we meet we shall be in full work here. We cannot tell until the end of the year what the stock may be, and I have been told on former occasions that I should not prophecy what it may be; but my own impression is that at the end of the year we shall find that we have had a satisfatory year, and that we shall be able to give you a very satisfactory dividend in February. (Hear, hear.) At the same time we think it would be unwise to interfere at this time with the balance at the credit of profit and loss account, nor until the stock-taking is made up. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that there is anything else I need say. We have great pleasure in meeting you at these half-yearly meetings, otherwise it would be almost unnecessary to ask you to attend.

Mr. Coleman: I can assure you, Sir, it is no trouble for shareholders to come here and hear such a satisfactory statement. Perhaps, if the statement were unsatisfactory, we might consider it a trouble. I fully concur with the directors in the expediency of not paying a dividend; I do not well see how you could, although the balance carried forward is a substantial and good balance. I think when the other company you allude to is in full working order, we shall be in a better position than for many years, and in a sounder position, because we may then hope to have constant instead of intermittent supplies of ore, which is a great thing in a company like this. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that this company had a contract (originally for six years, of which five years are still to run,) to take all the ore from the north.

Mr. Pearson: Have you, Mr. Chairman, as much faith in the north mine as when it was first started?—The Chairman: I have, as regards the supply of ore, but I cannot say what the profits may be.

Mr. Adams: I endorse the propriety of not paying a dividend on the present occasion, and carrying forward a balance. I will ask how the railway, which we have heard spoken of at previous meetings, is progressing?

The Chairman: The railway was opened on June 24. The inspectors went down and inspected the mine, at the same time they inspected the railway when it was opened. We have now the actual means for the transit of ore from 200 miles inland to Port Augusta.

A Shareholder: Is the tramway at work?—The Chairman: No; no tramway has been made. The large mine—the Blinman Mine—is 26 miles from the railway station, and they have the means by bullock drays to take down any quantity of ore for the present. Application has been made to the Government for a tramway to be made, but that will be an independent company, which does not belong to us.

Mr. Robinson said he came in rather late, and had not heard the opening remarks of the Chairman, but he noticed that their was a considerable balance of profit to be carried forward, and he thought they might on the present occasion have divided a small dividend.

The Chairman said the question had been ventilated before Mr. Robinson came in, and the meeting had unanimously agreed with the directors that it was more desirable to carry the balance forward.

On the motion of Mr. Coleman, seconded by Mr. Pearson, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, and the meeting broke up.

ANTIOQUIA (FRONTINO) COMPANY.

At a special meeting of the shareholders, held at 184, Gresham House, in the City of London, on Friday, Aug. 25, the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on Aug. 9, were confirmed:—

That the capital of the company be increased by the issue of 5000 shares of 1*l.* each. That in the event of the resolution authorising the issue of the additional 5000 shares being confirmed at a subsequent general meeting of the company, and of the shares in question not being subscribed for by the existing shareholders, such shares be appropriated by way of bonus to those shareholders who may subscribe for the further debentures now proposed to be issued by the company, in the proportion of one fully paid-up share for every 1*l.* of such debentures.

QUARTZ HILL CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, on Aug. 19 (Mr. F. F. Powell in the chair). The following resolutions, passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on Aug. 4, were unanimously confirmed:—

1.—That it is desirable to reconstruct the company, and that with a view thereto the company be wound-up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862, to 1880.

2.—That Francis Frederick Powell and Charles Henry Dunhill, Esquires, be and are thereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of carrying out such winding-up and reconstruction.

3.—That the liquidators or liquidator be and are hereby authorised to carry out a sale or transfer of the company's property and business to a new company with a capital of 60,000*l.*, divided into 240,000 shares of 5s. each, upon the terms following (with such modifications, if any, thereof, not, however, being substantial variations therefrom as may appear to the liquidators or liquidator to be advisable)—namely—(*a*), that such new company shall take over by purchase the property and business of the Quartz Hill Consolidated Gold Mining Company (Limited); (*b*), that such new company shall take over and indemnify the present company against the payment of the debts and liabilities of the present company; and (*c*), that the shareholders in the present company shall receive one 5s. share, fully paid-up, in such new company in exchange for every two shares fully paid-up held in the present company, and shall also have the option of subscribing and paying for one 5s. share in such new company for every share fully paid-up held by them in the present company; and (*d*), that such provisions as may be necessary to the liquidators or liquidator be made, pursuant to Section 161 of the Companies Act, 1862, or otherwise for the case of shareholders holding shares in the present company, not being exact multiples of two shares, or holding shares partly paid-up, or who may not wish to have shares in such new company.

4.—That the said liquidators or liquidator be and are hereby authorised to carry out such sale and transfer, either under the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 1862, or othrewise as may be deemed advisable.

Killifreth.—At the meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Tregoning, purser, in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the 16 weeks' working of 1454*l.* 4s. 4d., and a credit balance of 1895*l.* 10s. 5d. The Chairman proposed a dividend of 5s. per share, which would leave 395*l.* 10s. 5d. in hand. An amendment was moved to make it 6s. per share, leaving 98*l.* 10s. in hand. Capt. A. James suggested that Capt. Mitchell should enlighten them as to the future, and whether they would probably have the same amount of profit in the ensuing as in the past 16 weeks.—Mr. Mitchell, in reply, considered a 5s. dividend would be sufficient. He thought they could keep that up, but if they went beyond it he would not promise its being maintained. In support of this he drew attention to what they had still to expend in the future working of the mine, adding that if circumstances allowed it they would only be too glad to increase it next time. If they met with a bunch of tin at the east and west they would be able to do so. They had still 300*l.* to 400*l.* extra to lay out in the ensuing four months. It was intended to fork the water at the 70, and some hundreds of pounds would have to be laid out on the floors for dressing purposes, and so on. Upon the question being put to the vote the 6s. dividend was carried. There are 199 shareholders in the company. The tin sold realised an average of about 60*l.* per ton.

BIRDSEYE CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The report of the directors prepared for presentation at the meeting on Tuesday next embodies accounts showing that during the past year 5310·81 ozs. of gold have been obtained, realising 20,259*l.* 6s. 7d. The nett profit for the year on working account is 4418*l.* 10s. 9d. The remaining debentures were paid off in October last, and the company is now entirely free from debt. Since the closing of the accounts a dividend of 3s. per share has been paid to the proprietors, and it is with much satisfaction that the directors are able to state that profits have already been realised more than sufficient to pay a dividend of equal amount in December next.

The work at the mine, though somewhat interrupted by storms, has been on the whole steadily prosecuted during the present season. The Red Dog and Neece and West Claims have continued to yield profitable returns, while the washing on the Uncle Sam and Mallory Claims has about covered the cost of the exploratory work. The latest condition of the different claims will be found in extracts from Mr. Bowe's letters annexed thereto. It is satisfactory to note Mr. Bowe's anticipations of increased profits for the coming year.

The directors regret to announce the death, through an accident in the Blue Tent Mine, of their former superintendent, Mr. Powers. In consequence of this Mr. Goodwin's annual report has not yet come to hand. On its arrival it will be duly forwarded to the proprietors. The directors are glad to notice the zeal and energy with which Mr. Goodwin conducts the operations of the company, and they deplore the untoward event which has deprived him of so valued an adviser as Mr. Powers.

By a recent decision the miners have been required to impound the heavier portions of their debris. This is now being done by concerted action on the part of the miners. It is not believed that, beyond a moderate contribution as its share of the cost, this company's interests will in any way suffer.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY CORNHILL, LONDON

South Caradon commenced making profits in 1838, and up to 1860 paid in dividends 175,800*l.* The exact amount paid *since* we are not able to say, but as it was paying 15,000*l.* a-year at that time and long afterwards, the total amount must be nearer 400,000*l.* than 200,000*l.*

We have received several communications in regard to Polrose and the relinquished shares, the impression seeming to be that they should be offered *pro rata* to present holders at a low price. The sum thus realised would go towards paying liabilities, and reduce the amount of future calls by spreading them over a larger surface. "It is nothing but right," as one correspondent writes, "that those who are bearing the burden and heat of the day by paying calls should have the benefit thereof" now that the prospects of the mine are more cheering.

Although the great point at Langford is the junction of the copper and silver lodes below the 50 fm. level, there are other points that may make the property one of the first in the district. For instance when drained to the 35 a cross-cut will be put out to cut four distinct and well defined lodes, all of which have been *seen* by the *present agent* in the adit level. We hear this week that the water is being forked rapidly, and the bottom of the shaft will be seen sooner than expected.

The sale of ore credited to Carnarvon last week was misplaced; it belonged to the next mine named in the article, Devon Great Consols.

An esteemed correspondent writes us that he has heard officially that a discovery of silver has just been made at Bennett's shaft, at Wheal Fortune, in 20 fathoms of virgin ground, and that "every throw of the pick brings silver to bag." He adds, "I believe it is in the very centre of the Prince of Wales silver lode." In regard to this we have instituted enquiries. We once sold a great deal of silver from Prince of Wales, and near Bennett's shaft we think, but have not paid any attention to it of late, though any discovery in the immediate neighbourhood would, of course, greatly interest us. It was near Bennett's that we once had a stone of ore as a specimen, and it was only an ordinary-looking stone of the usual size of specimens, but the company had it assayed, and sold it to the assayers for upwards of 40*l.*

There is generally something to be said on both sides, and we suppose that a landowner having granted a lease of mine to be worked under the Cost-book System, over which he would have some control, is acting strictly within his legal rights, however much we may blame him, in refusing to allow the Cost-book to be turned into a Limited company, such companies being viewed by Cornish merchants and others in that county as having neither souls to be —— nor bodies to be kicked. South Caradon is not working to a profit, but at a loss, and the shareholders generally, who have taken at least 380,000*l.* profit out of the mine, refused to put their hands in their pockets to provide funds to open out fresh ground, hence they gave the lord notice to determine the lease. We agree with all that has been said in regard to the calamity it would be to the neighbourhood if the mine were to stop; at the same time we want to get at the truth, and ascertain where the fault really lies.

The lode in the 102 west, at Prince of Wales, is now 3 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom for tin; it is producing, the agent writes, "splendid rocks of tin." The 102 west has to be driven a few fathoms further before reaching the ore ground.

At West Crebor the shaft is down 3 fms. below the 50; lode 4½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and some good quality yellow copper ore.

The dealing in dividends—that is, buying and selling them before it is known what they will be, or what profit mines may show at any particular account meeting—is open to very great abuses and graver objections; but we have not time to refer to the matter more particularly this week.

Carn Camborne.—The news from this mine is of a still more important character than that recorded last week. Should the surmise of the managers prove correct—that the lode just cut extends to the cross-course westward—a valuable lode, yielding rich yellow copper ore for some 50 fms. in length, will reward the shareholders for their patience. The richness of the locality is almost a guarantee that this mine will be equal to its neighbours in depth.

Royalton Tin Mine.—This company have issued a prospectus inviting subscriptions for the portion of capital now unallotted. The company appears to have sunk the shaft recommended by Capt. Thomas and others, and secured it to water, and a large amount of tinstone is now discovered in the ground on which the old engine-house and buildings stood, and which can be taken away at a comparatively low cost. The mine is generally well thought of, and from the directors' names, including gentlemen of very high standing, it would appear that this well-known property will soon be in a profitable state of working. The abridged prospectus appears in another column.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALAMILLOS.—Aug. 16: The 20 driving west of San Marten shaft is producing a small quantity of lead, about ½ ton per fathom. In the 60 driving east of San Felipe's shaft there is a strong lode, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 40 driving west of San Felipe's shaft is not yet intersected. In the 60 driving east of San Enrique shaft there is an improvement in the lode, it now contains spots of ore. The lode in the 130 driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft is letting out plenty of water. In the same level driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft the lode has improved in value to 2 tons per fathom, and is easy for working. The lode in the 80 driving west of San Victor shaft is producing ½ ton of ore per fathom, and the granite is harder and more difficult to explore. In the 50 driving east of San Victor shaft the lode is without ore. The 80 (middle lode) driving west of San Victor shaft is opening up a valuable piece of ore ground, producing 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 80 driving west of San Victor shaft is small, containing but little lead. In the 50 driving west of San Victor shaft the lode carries stones of lead. The 70 driving in the same direction continues unproductive. The 60 driving south of Judd's shaft has almost reached the south lode. Linares winze, sinking below the 70, will be holed to the 80 in a few days; the lode is valued at 1½ ton per fathom. In Muriel's winze, sinking below the 60, the lode has somewhat improved, there being spots of lead in it.

BUENA VENTURA.—Aug. 16: In the 22, driving east of Henty's engine-shaft, the ground is hard for driving, and the lode unproductive. In the 35 cross-cut south of the same shaft we have intersected the lode, which is about 1 ft. wide, consisting of decomposed granite, calcareous spar, and a little ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 10, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is easy for driving through and yielding a little ore. In the 30, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is improving. Taylor's engine-shaft sinking below the 30 will reach the required depth for a 40 fms. level by the end of the month.

CALIFORNIA GOLD, OF COLORADO.—Telegram from the mine: Aug. 22: Commenced milling ore with 25 stamps until lower levels are unwatered and work resumed in them.—Aug. 24: Water out, started mill Monday. Shall make returns regularly.

DON PEDRO.—Mine captain's letter, dated July 24: Explorations: No alteration in the characteristics of the ground is perceptible since my last, being greatly disordered and very bunchy. We have now to remove a large quantity of debris, which will undoubtedly militate to this month's produce. In the level north the ground continues hard for quarrying; so far no change to note. The output has increased about 30 wagons daily. Aqueduct still in hand.—Tram Wagons: One finished for Bryant's and put to work; smiths preparing iron-work for spare wagons.

EUREKA (NEVADA) SILVER.—Report of mine for week ending July 31: Bald Eagle: We are now drifting in various directions from the stope below the 150 ft. level, following small seams of good ore, none of which are large enough yet to produce ore in paying quantities. There is no improvement since last report.

FLAGSTAFF DISTRICT SILVER.—M. Gunderson, Aug. 6: Following is the report for the week ending to-day:—We are still taking out considerable iron from the winze between Nos. 4 and 5 levels, and could ship by the last of this week another 100 tons. In the rise above No. 4 level we took out some silver ore; the place was looking very well, when we broke into old workings; we have started to work in another place in the rise, and are taking out some fair iron ore. The cross-cut in No. 1 level was driven 12 ft. in the past week in good ore ground. The ore in the cross-cut in this level is looking a little better to-day than in the middle of the week; the ore is better in quality, and also getting larger. The drift at the top of the rise, in the cross-cut, on No. 1 level, which was started one week ago, is in 8 ft., and looks well. No work done in No. 2 level. In the rise over the tunnel level we are taking out some good iron ore, with a little galena mixed with it; this place looks good. The cross-cut in No. 1, at the top of the big rise, on the tunnel level, is in 35 ft., gain 15 ft.; following small bunches of iron and some galena. The cross-cut in No. 2, at the top of the same rise, which was started the past week, was driven 6 ft. on a small seam of iron, and look well. Number of men employed 25.

FORTUNA.—Aug. 16: Canada Incosa Mine: The lode in the 70, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, is open and regular, with a promising appearance, producing ¾ ton per fathom. The 80, driving in the same direction, has fallen off in value to ½ ton per fathom. The 90, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, is also less productive than it was, its present value being only ½ ton per fathom. There is no improvement in the 90, driving east of San Pedro's shaft. In the 120, driving east of O'Shea's engine-shaft, there is a strong lode, looking a little more promising than it was, and producing ¾ ton per fathom. In the 100, driving east of Lowndes' shaft, a good length of paying lode is being opened up, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in Muno's winze, sinking below the 70, continues unproductive. Arabi's winze, sinking below the 100, is going down in a promising and productive lode, valued at 1½ ton per fathom.—Los Salidos Mine: In the 175, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the ground is hard, and the lode small. The lode in the same level, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, has improved to 1 ton per fathom. The 145, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is passing through broken ground, but getting near the point where we expect to find the lode. In the 130, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, a great length of rich lode is being laid open, worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 120, driving east of San Pablo's shaft, is very compact, producing 2 tons per fathom. Jumbo's winze, sinking below the 120, is down to the 130; the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In Barnum's winze, sinking below the 130, the lode has improved to 2 tons per fathom. Bey's winze, sinking below the 35, is going down at a good rate in a regular and productive lode, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The usual quantity of ore was delivered to the stoves in the past month, during which time the stopes did not undergo any change of importance. The various works at surface are kept on very steadily, and the machinery is in good working condition. We estimate the raisings for August at 330 tons.

San Anton Mine: The lode in the 55, driving east of Henty's engine shaft, is large and open, but has fallen off in value during the past few days. In the same level, driving west of Henty's engine-shaft, the lode, consisting of barytes and decomposed granite, is letting out a great deal of water. The lode in the 45, driving west of Henty's engine-shaft, is small and the granite hard. In the 30, driving in the same direction, the lode is large and strong, but quite unproductive. The driving is suspended for the present. In Percy winze, sinking below the 40, there is a large lode, but it does not contain ore enough to value.—San Francisco Mine: In the 25, driving east of San Francisco engine-shaft, a large and very promising lode is being opened up very cheaply, producing ¾ ton per fathom. The lode in the 40, driving east of San Francisco shaft, is small and the granite getting harder. In the 50, driving in the same direction, the lode is split into small unproductive branches. Good stones of ore are met with occasionally in the 50 driving west of San Francisco engine-shaft. The lode in the 40, driving west of San Francisco shaft, is very easy for working, but does not contain any ore of value. We have commenced driving the 25 east and west of whim shaft. The lode in the part opened contains stones of ore. The usual quantity of mineral was delivered to the Fortuna Smelting Works during the past month, and the stopes are yielding moderately at present. The surface works are kept on very regularly, and the machinery is in good condition. We estimate the raisings for August at 100 tons.

HOOVER HILL.—Mine report from Aug 1 to 10: In the Gallimore drifts both ends are not looking so well. The cross-cut west from the main tunnel into the hard dyke has cut a small string of quartz, which gives a fair show of gold in the pan. In the cross-cut under the old Hawkin's workings the end has got into blasting ground, and the vein gives an occasional show of gold. We have started to clear out the old Hawkin's shaft. The Gallimore is not looking well, particularly in the north-east end, where the vein has almost entirely pinched out, and the character of the enclosing dyke matter has changed, having become similar to that in the end of the 79 north-east above, where the vein was found unproductive.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATED GOLD.—The following report has been received by the resident director of this company in India: "Devala, July 18: To Col. Henderson, managing director.—I hereby certify that I have assayed two samples of stone, marked No. 1 and No. 2, with the following results: No. 1 (Dunbar, No. 1) contains a trace of gold only; No. 2 (Balcarres, No. 5) contains per ton of sample, gold, 18 ozs. 18 dwts. 23 grs.; silver, 2 ozs. 12 dwts. 7 grs. I am, dear sir, faithfully yours (signed), F. E. Harman, M.R.A.C., F.C.S., assayist." In reference to this report, Col. Henderson says: That from No. 5 Balcarres is, you will observe, very high indeed. Mr. Harman, at my request, took especial pains with this assay, and Capt. Harvey states that the sample sent was not the best stone in the reef by any means. With reference to the Dunbar sample, we were not at all disappointed, as we did not, and do not expect much from it just yet.

ISABELLE (Gold and Silver).—The interim manager writes, Aug. 1, as follows:—On the 31st I cabled you the following: "July bullion, $3500; copper, 5 tons. To wit—Bar No. 28, 332 ozs.; assay value $822·25 bar: No 29, 787 ozs.; assay value, $671·61; bar No. 30, 703 ozs.; assay value, $583·64; bar No. 31, 551 ozs.; assay value, $412·49; bar No. 32, 770 ozs.: assay value, $661·06; bar No. 33, 656 ozs.; assay value, $423·55 ozs.: total, 3574·60 (714l. 16s.). We have extracted during the month between 5 and 6 tons of cement copper, assaying 83 per cent. metallic copper. A new upraise is being started from the tunnel level south of the old stopes. On my visit yesterday it was opening a fine body of ore. Work in the south end of the stope appeared also to be opening into quite a fine body of ore at that point. The battery samples from July 22 to the 29th:—Assay gold 83 per ton, and silver $34: total, $37 (7l. 8s.), and copper 5 1-10th per cent. Furnace samples from July 22 to the 29th:—Assay in gold 83 per ton, and silver $45·29: total, $48·29 (9l. 13s.), and copper 7 1-10th per cent. Chlorination 90 per cent. Mill work extracting 87 8-10ths per cent. of the silver.—Mill Report: There has been no interruption to the mill work during the past week. Ore received during the week 32700 lbs. Charges drawn from the furnace, 41. I should judge from the appearance of the heap of cement copper that we have now on hand something over 5 tons. The ore received yesterday and to-day shows quite an improvement over that received for the 10 days previous."

KAPANGA.—James Thomas, July 15: Crushing: During the past four weeks we have crushed 50 tons of general quartz, yielding 25 ozs. and 67 lbs. weight of "prill" specimens, which yielded the splendid return of 135 ozs.; total melted gold 160 ozs. This gives a general yield of over 3 ozs. per ton of quartz.—The 50, Scotty's Lode: The No. 1 rise at the point of cross-cut intersecting the lode has been stripped down from the back of the north side 3 ft. wide; the south side 4 ft. wide by 25 ft. in depth. The lode maintains its regular size, from 1 ft. to 2 ft. wide; it is principally composed of soft sugary branches of quartz, and strong mundic intermixed with the kindly killas, occasionally producing rich specimens and good lodestuff for crushing. No. 2 rise north has been further stoped 4 ft. high and 8 ft. long. At the south face of the rise the lode averages 1 ft. wide, of the same description as seen in No. 1 rise. A little visible gold has been seen here during the month, but no specimens obtained; the lodestuff yields fairly for crushing.—No. 3 Rise South: Since writing last I started this rise 60 ft. south of cross-cut, and has been put up 20 ft. high by 10 ft. long; the rise is from 12 to 20 in. wide, of precisely the same character and composition as it is in the other rise. Some excellent specimens were occasionally met with here, and the lodestuff yielded very good.

The south end has been further driven 25 ft. on the course of the lode; length driven south of the cross-cut 115 ft. The lode varies from 1 to 2 ft. wide, consisting of the same kind and description of lode formation as seen throughout; some strong spots of gold have been seen at times during the month, but no specimens were obtained. The lodestuff for crushing averages the same as the other places. The specimens and best lodestuff obtained this month came from Nos. 1 and 3 rises. In each of the four points of operation nothing could be seen better or more congenial for meeting a good run of gold at any moment. The second boiler was duly put to work, but owing to the increased and continued fury of the winter floods the roads were so damaged that it is at present with the utmost difficulty the coals can be delivered to keep the water to the 50. Whilst this terrible season of rains is on it will be better for a week or two not to commence to fork the 70. I am pleased to say the different places underground are going on steadily and regularly, with good prospects at all points, and the machinery continues in the best of order.

KOHINOOR AND DONALDSON SILVER AND GOLD.—The superintendent's report on the Donaldson Mine, for the week ending Aug. 6, states:—No. 1 tunnel in 184¼ ft.; indications still favourable, with mineral coming in. No. 2 tunnel in 300½ ft.; yielding 1 ton to the fathom, with marked improvement in lode. Cross-cut from No. 2 tunnel driven 4 ft.; yielding 1½ ton to the fathom; masterly lode. No. 2 rise up 62¾ ft.; yielding 1½ ton to the fathom; very good showing. No. 3 tunnel in 33½ ft., with prospect of cutting lode very soon. No. 4 tunnel in 107½ ft.; yielding 1½ ton to the fathom; lode strong. No. 100, south level from shaft, in 142 ft.; yielding ½ ton to the fathom; improving. No. 200, south level from shaft, in 10 ft.; yielding 1½ ton to the fathom; looking well. The manager reports that work throughout the mine is progressing very satisfactorily. The new hoisting machinery continues to work exceedingly well, and operations generally are being pushed on as rapidly as possible. The force of miners will be still further increased as soon as more ground can be opened up.

LAKE SUPERIOR NATIVE COPPER.—Mr. E. D. Ingall, superintendent, writes from the mines, under date Aug. 2, as follows:—Since my last advice (July 28) the work engaged in has been chiefly of a general nature. Getting sand for masons with scow and tug, cleaning stuff from dock for next barge load, putting up a dry, much needed with so much water underground. Underground we have been busy getting things ready for Capt. Opie and Mr. Stuart to go underground—taking out water and cleaning up the bottom of No. 1 shaft, putting in holes, &c. We are also continuing the work of cutting down the shaft. Just as soon as we get up the pipe and No. 1 shaft is cut down to the drift we shall put in the steam pump, which will ease our whim of half its work, and shortly after we ought to be able to haul by steam. The other work of laying foundations, building houses, &c., progresses as usual. The man Mr. Stuart got from the south shore to erect our ball stamps has been here the past few days, and together with Mr. Williams and myself we have permanently fixed the site of our dressing-floors. The diamond drill is working satisfactorily, running over 20 ft. per day. At 2 P.M. we had attained a length of hole 160 ft., but have not yet cut the vein, whereas it ought to have struck it about 150 ft., this must be owing to the vein either changing its underlay or its bearing after it runs under the boulders which line the bottom of the mine inlet. The following is a brief report of the results of the boring:—At 41 ft. a small particle of copper; at 45 ft. a small particle of copper; at 54 ft. a small particle of copper: at 56 ft. a small particle of copper; at 80 ft. a small particle of copper; 120 to 130, particles of copper in occasional spar stringers; 150 to 160, particles of copper glance in white spar branches. I shall keep on the boring yet and hope to cut the vein soon. The second boiler to drive the winding engine and steam pumps is on the foundation, but requires to have the rest of the masonry round it.

LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING.—Smelting statement for the week ending Aug 19: Ore purchased, 579 tons; ore smelted, 985 tons; silver produced, 18,890 ozs.; lead produced, 147 tons; silver-lead bars consigned to refiners, 117 tons: value of consignments, 6666l.

LINARES.—Aug. 16: In the 115, driving east of Warne's engine-shaft, the lode is strong and regular, containing a little ore, but nothing to value. The lode in the 130, driving in the same direction, has improved to 2 tons per fathom. The 130, driving west of Warne's engine-shaft, continues unproductive. The 115, driving west of Warne's engine-shaft, is opening up a good length of productive ground, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 135, driving west of Peill's engine-shaft, is small, containing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. In the same level, driving east of Peill's engine-shaft, the ground is hard for driving, and the lode small and poor. The lode in the 120, driving east of Peill's engine-shaft has fallen off in value to 1 ton per fathom. In the 105, driving east of San Francisco shaft, there is a regular and well defined lode, producing 2 tons per fathom. The lode in No. 245 winze, sinking below the 105, is very compact and regular, consisting of carbonate of lime and lead ore; worth 2 tons per fm. No. 246 winze, sinking below the 90, is situated east of San Francisco shaft, and in advance of the 105; the lode is valued at 1 ton per fathom. No. 247 winze, sinking below the 100, is situated east of Warne's engine-shaft.—Quinientos Mine: The lode in the 100, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is very regular, containing a little ore, but nothing to value. In the 90, driving in the same direction, the lode is large and strong, consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime, and yielding good stones of ore; worth ½ ton per fathom. The men are getting on well with Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100. Diego's winze, sinking below the 60, is going down in a good shoot of ore producing 2 tons per fathom.—Majada Honda Mine: The lode in the 30, driving east of Enriqueta shaft, is very open and strong, but it does not contain any ore at present. In the 70, driving east of San Francisco shaft, there is a compact, firm, and regular lode, producing 1 ton per fathom. In the 70 (No. 2 lode), driving in the same direction, the ground is hard, and the lode has declined in value to ½ ton per fathom. In the 70, driving east of Santo Tomas shaft, we are now driving on the north part of the lode, which is very open, and of a promising appearance, consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime, and yielding good stones of ore.

MISSOURI.—Advices received this week state that shaft No. 2, on the Victoria lode, is now sunk to a depth of 75 ft. The vein continues strong, and carries an average width of ore of 5 in. The third shaft, 40 ft. north of shaft No. 2, and 100 ft. north of the first trial shaft, has been sunk to a depth of 33 ft. We have cut the lode in the bottom of this shaft 2 ft. wide, with 8 inches of solid ore.

NEW EMMA SILVER.—George Cullins, Aug. 3: The shaft is 10 ft. deep, and I am now putting in place the foundation timbers, which I hope to have completed this week, when sinking will be resumed and pushed forward as fast as possible. The engine-room is completed. The rise from Illinois Tunnel is up 27 ft. showing slight improvement, but owing to the very warm weather air in rise is very poor and unsafe to work men, hence work will have to be discontinued at this point until the weather gets cooler, when work will again be resumed. I am sinking a winze below Illinois Tunnel near hanging wall on a seam about 10 in. wide, with ore and iron intermixed with vein matter. It now looks very favourable, and I am in hopes of its leading to something of importance.

NUNDYDROOG GOLD.—B. D. Plummer, July 29: Mining Operation, Maharajah Reef: At the air-shaft, in the 62 ft. level, the north end has been driven 54 ft.; the lode in the end is 3 ft. wide and looking well. I have suspended operations for a short time, and we have commenced a winze in the bottom of the level close or nearly so to the forehead; our primary object is to ventilate the 95 at Taylor's shaft, but it will also prove the lode between the levels. There is nothing new to report from the 95 at Taylor's shaft; this remark will also apply to the No. 5 and the intermediate shafts. The lode in the new shaft on Maharajah reef is 12 in. wide; it is a mixture of quartz and flookan. Two ends are set, one north and one south, at Rs. 45 per fathom, the takers to pay for all the explosives they consume.—Eastern Reef: The north end is looking very well; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, 92 ft. has been driven since it was first cut.

PESTARENA.—S. Gifford: Val Toppa: Intermediate level under Zero end south has got into a run of talcose shale, and looks more promising for leading up to the new lode, whilst this lode at No. 1 level south is got very large, fully 1½ metre wide of massive quartz, but trials of the ore show it to contain no gold. At No. 2 level on same lode the men are rising, and in going up a good width of quartz is developed, though not rich enough for treatment. On getting high enough for a stull the end will be resumed. At No. 3 on the slide it is tolerably clear the new lode is now fairly taken up, as a well-defined lead of quartz has been struck carrying a regular wall, with good schist under it. The cross-cut west at No. 1 level is still in hard, unpromising rock, whilst in the cross-cut east at same level bands of sterile quartz continue to be traversed, being intercoiated with good talcose shale. A rise going up at No. 1 on flat lode branches shows poor, although the indications continue favourable. The stopes up to the present are not yielding well.

Pestarena Mine.—W. Roberts, H. P. Clemes; The 80 end north, on No. 1 lode, still shows barren schist, letting out a little water, and the 110 end south is being confined to the western part of the lode, which yields 4 tons of ore of 10 dwts. per ton per fathom. At the 120 end south the lode is also divided, but both walls are kept, and there is a little pyrites in the intervening rock. The yield is 6 tons of ore of 12 dwts. per fathom. The tip-plat at the 120 north is now holed and driving the end will be resumed. In the incline shaft the lode is widening and still keeping its direction, with a yield of 5 tons of 14 dwts. per fathom. The 33 end south, on No. 5 lode, is in a small branch of unproductive rock, whilst the 55 end south shows the quartz more contracted, with a yield of 3 tons of 8 dwts. per fathom. At the 65 south there is a little improvement, with a yield of 3 tons of 18 dwts. per fm., and the ground more easy for driving The 80 ends north and south will now be started, as the double pass to the next level is completed, and ore is expected there. At the 90 end north there is now a good leader of quartz and pyrites on the footwall in a mixed lode of 80 fms. wide, yielding 4 tons of 1 oz. per fathom. The south end will now be driven also. At Pozzone adit end there is a lode of micaceous schist 50 fms. wide in two divisions, but it carries no ore. The stopes show a little falling off, but it is believed to be temporary only.

PIERREFITTE.—Aug. 24: The manager reports as follows:—We have not done so much work this week as anticipated, in consequence of holidays. On Tuesday nothing was done, and on Wednesday very few hands came to work. We have, however, broken at the south mine about 40 tons of ore, and about the same quantity at the north mine, and have sent to the floors about 75 tons: 5 tons of lead has been hand-picked, and 12½ tons of lead has been cleaned by the machines, the latter working three days only. This one is from the south mine. We have also hand-picked 19½ tons of blende; part of this came from the north mine. I do not see an change to note in either mine. We have had some heavy rainfalls these last few days, and began working the machines on the 17th inst. I think we shall have water to dress for a week or ten days yet, even should it not rain again in the meantime.

POTOSI GOLD.—The telegram received on Monday from the mines states:—576 to 600 tons of quartz milled; 576 to 600 ozs. of gold on hand for fortnight; 14 days full work.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from mine at Eureka, Nevada: Week's run (one furnace), $22,000, from 480 tons of ore; refinery, $30,000.

— Samuel Longley, July 31: I have to report the following advance and the present condition of the dead work for the week ending July 31: The 300 south-west drift from station has been run 25 ft. in limestone; resumed on 25th. The 460 west drift from south drift to little No. 10 chamber has been run 7 ft. in limestone. The 700 north drift from west drift at quartzite contact (Burleigh drill) has been run 7 ft. in limestone; stopped 25th. The 700 west drift from station (Burleigh drill) has been run 29 ft. in ledge matter; stopped 29th. The 800 north-west drift from west drift (Burleigh drill) has been run 17 ft. in limestone; stopped 28th. The 800 west drift from north drift from quartzite (Burleigh drill) has been run 23 ft. in limestone. The 800 new north drift from quartzite drift (Burleigh drill) has been run 11 ft. in limestone; resumed on 28th.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL GOLD.—Henry Eddy, July 8: Aurora Lode: No. 2 gallery has been driven west of the eastern shaft during the week 1·5 metres, equal to 4 ft. 11 in. I estimate the whole drivage for this month will be a little over 7 metres, which will bring us to the western shaft; the gallery is still in the lode where the slide crosses it, and produces a little gold. The stope east of the shaft produces 18 dwts. to the ton. No. 2 stope (30 metres east of shaft) has improved, now producing 1 oz. to the ton. In the two cross-cuts, one north-west (being a continuation of the former cross-cut), and the other south from No. 1 gallery, the drivage has been limited from the small number of men employed, but will be duly reported at the end of each month. The drivage and changes in the gallery will be reported weekly.—Reduction Works: The weather holds up well, so that we have a fair supply of wood, and are enabled to carry stuff without intermission. I shall forward another parcel of gold in the latter part of the month, which I expect will show an improvement on that for June.

RUBY AND DUNDERBERG CONSOLIDATED.—Aug. 22: Report on mines for week ended July 30:—Dunderberg: Sinking the main shaft continues without any change; progress this week 19 ft.; total 110 ft. below the 700 ft. level. The No. 8 stopes above the 700 ft. level does not look quite so well, the ore body being very low grade ore at several points. The No. 8 ore body below the 700 ft. level is nearly exhausted, and so far we have not been able to trace ore in paying quantities in any direction from the chambers, but we are now drifting in a westerly direction from the caves (at a point about 30 ft. below the 700 ft. level) in low grade ore and iron, containing bunches of good ore. This is the best indication we have yet been able to find in any direction from the cave. The stopes in the north drift from the west cross-cut from the 600 ft. level are producing about the usual quantity of good ore. The north branch of the 300 ft. west cross-cut has been advanced 22 ft. this week; total 167 ft. from the point of connection with the south branch. Have shipped 72 tons of ore this week, and have 28 men, 8 contractors, and 4 tributers at work.—Home Ticket: Work has been commenced to-day on the ground formerly in dispute with McLaughlin. A shipment of ore will be made shortly, and if found profitable work will be continued on a larger scale.

SANTA BARBARA GOLD.—T. S. Treloar, July 17: The cost has been further considerably reduced, and we are exercising every economy with the view of minimising the losses as much as possible. Hauling by mule power has been commenced in the mine, thus greatly facilitating operations in the shaft, which is down about 8 fms., and liberating a dozen men, who will now be available for pushing on work connected with the new machinery, such as excavations and masonry relating to the hauling-wheel, which ought to be done before the wet season sets in. No amalgam has been cleaned to date, but judging from the appearance of the samples, the produce will show little difference from that of last month.

The mine captain reports that the output of mineral for June has been 845 wagon loads of low quality ore. The preparatory work for the new machinery is advancing fairly considering the number of people employed thereon at the mouth of the mine, while inside, in the back of the deep adit level, much work has been done in cutting ground (rock) for the present and future erections required. The mouth of the deep adit has been enlarged for the reception of new work, wire ropes, pump rods, &c., and a branch of the main tramway to run clear of the water-wheel buildings is nearly complete. The granite quarry continues to produce stone of excellent quality for building purposes. Thus on the whole the prospect is more encouraging for a speedier return of the mine to a self-supporting position than seemed probable at first, or immediately after the crush of the old mine.

STANDARD DIAMOND.—F. B. Salomons, Kimberley, July 27: This week we are working some of the lower claims. The wages sheet is a little higher principally caused by more boys being employed in the claims. We had a nice steady rain last night, sufficient to pulverise the top of the blue, and some time next week will begin to wash again. The hauling of blue has not been so satisfactory as could have been wished, chiefly from the water, and having lowered our gear it was not possible to have sufficient space to work properly in until some of the ground had been cleared off. Number of loads, 16 cubic ft. of reef hauled, 3750⅔; number of 20 cubic ft. loads of blue hauled, 1318; no blue washed; 101 carats diamonds found in claims; 129 carats diamonds found in breaking up: total value of diamonds, 500l.; value of reef hauled, 703l. 5s. 2d.; total of wages sheet, 1262l. 3s. 7d.

TOLIMA.—The Frias June returns show a profit of 1249l 4s. 9½d. The underground agent reports 258·3 ft. of ground expended, of which 162·1 ft. were productive, leaving of unproductive ground 126·2 feet. The superintendent reports that a slight improvement has taken place in the last few days in the 60 west end, and also in the 20 south-west end. The latter, should it lead to a bunch of ore, would be of great importance, as it is in a part of the mine that has never been touched below. The result of the June month's (five weeks) working has been very satisfactory notwithstanding that they have been very short of water.

THE

ROYALTON TIN MINE COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Capital £15,000, in 15,000 Shares of £1 each.

Payable 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Major-General ALEXANDER, late Bombay Staff Corps, Brentwood, Essex.

Sir PHILIP HAUGHTON CLARKE, Bart., Chairman South African Pioneer Powder Company (Limited).

JAMES HASTINGS, Esq., C.E., Chairman British American Mining Association.

CHARLES HAWKE, Esq., St. Columb, Cornwall.

WILLIAM WOODMOT HOWARD, Esq., St. Columb, Cornwall.

BANKERS.

Messrs. WILLYAMS and CO., Miners' Bank, St. Columb.

BROKERS.

Messrs. THOMPSON and SON, 44, Mildmay Chambers, Bishopsgate Street.

SECRETARY—J. OLDFIELD, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 7, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working a very valuable and extensive tin sett, held under licence from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The principal source of supply of stream tin to the Goss Moors is clearly traceable to the elvan running through Royalton; it is identical in character and quality, and is pronounced by smelters to be of the very best tin found in Cornwall.

The Great Elvan traverses the Royalton sett from east to west, nearly one mile (30 fms., or 180 ft. less than the mile of 5280 ft.) and measures in width 72 ft. This immense tin-bearing mass is intersected by very numerous tin lodes, and from these, as well as from the numerous branches disseminated through the elvan by the lodes in their contact with it, large quantities of black tin have at different times been raised and sold by shallow and superficial workings, the last working having produced about £20,000 worth from the pit or quarry running only about 10 fms. below the surface, where the elvan yielded from 10 to 12 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff.

A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 25 fms., where it was found that the elvan course was increasing in productiveness, and yielded samples producing 25 lbs. of tin to the ton, with every indication of richer work going down.

It is seldom that a tin mine offers so many facilities for making early and cheap returns as the Royalton Mine does, and persons investing in it may with confidence look for good dividends within a short time, with a season of long and continual prosperity in the future.

The only contract existing is one made between the company on the one part, and George John Pouchée of the other part, and which is duly registered in the Joint Stock Companies Offices.

This Mine is highly spoken of by Capt. Josiah Thomas, of Dolcoath, Capt. Tregay, of Redruth, late of Pedn-an-drea, Capt. Henwood, Capt. Hancock, of Hony and Trelawny, Capt. Thos. Parkyn, and others well known in successful Cornish mining.

This Mine is generally regarded as one of the best and easiest worked properties in Cornwall.

Prospectuses with full details may be had of the Directors, Secretary, and Brokers of the Company. The Share List will close in a few days.

£1000 IN FULLY PAID-UP SHARES to anyone capable to FORM a COMPANY for one of the greatest desiderata of the day, for DIRECT RAILWAY ACROSS the CHANNEL, by which means the Queen could visit her Dominions in India, and return in the same railway carriage, and the public with a family travel all over Europe likewise.

The plan was laid (with five others) before Napoleon III. just before the war, when His Majesty remarked that No. 3 plan was the only one, in his opinion, really politic and for his patronage; and as to the tunnel under the Channel, or the bridge over it, were things only to talk about, but never to be realised.

Captain CAUDWELL, English Proprietor, Boulogne-sur-Mer, is the projector of No. 3 plan, and has instructions to point out what part of the Coast is necessary to realise the project.

CALIFORNIAN AND EUROPEAN AGENCY,
509, MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
J. JACKSON, Manager

MINING ENGINEER.

ALEX. DEL MAR,

Mining Engineer, late Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, Mining Commissioner for the United States Monetary Commission &c.,
216, SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cable Address: "Delmar, San Francisco."—Branch Offices: 61, Broadway, New York; and 77, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Particular attention paid to Hydraulic Mines and Mining Machinery.

W TREGAY, MINING ENGINEER, REDRUTH,
(Established upwards of a Quarter of a Century)
ADVISES ON ALL MINING MATTERS.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ANDERTON TIN.—W. J. Bowhay, Aug. 23: We have been persevering in all departments, as last reported, and have no change to mention. The lode preserves its size and productiveness, and offers no appearance of change. It is a fine rich lode. Water is rather scarce for the stamps, but we are pushing on with our dressing for market with our next batch of tin. I hope to send you word in a few days when we shall dispatch our tin to the smelters.

BEDFORD UNITED.—H. Trezise, Aug. 22: North Lode: The 115 east and the 103 west are without change. At McCallan's shaft bridge lode I have set the engine-shaft to sink 12 fathoms to cut trip-plat and sundry other work for the sum of 225*l*., and if completed in three months from Sept. 2 to have 10*l*. premium. The lode in the 42 west is a little disordered for the present. In the 42 east the drivage is continued by the side of the lode. We are driving by the side of the lode on the 30 east, and shall continue to do so for about another week, when we shall be in a position to take down the piece of lode now standing, which is about 5 fathoms long. No. 1 stope in the back of this level is worth 21*l*. per fathom. No. 2 is worth 1*l*. per fathom. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 30 is down about 2½ fathoms; the lode is 6 ft. wide, strong and masterly in appearance, and worth 20*l*. per fathom. In the 20 east there is no change. We calculate to sample on Friday next about 120 tons of ore, 40 of which is from the north lode and 80 from the Bridge lode. We have also about 100 tons of mundic ready for sale.

BEDFORD UNITED.—Wm. Phillips, Aug. 24; At the request of several of my friends who are interested in this mine, and who are outside, or distant adventurers, I beg to ask the favour of inserting remarks after my inspection on Tuesday last. You were good enough to comply with a similar request some time since, and I am pleased to be enabled to say that the extensive development of the Bridge lode since last writing has more than borne out the remarks I then made. The great course of ore in the 30 east is now fully 30 fms. in length, of great value for the whole distance, in places being worth 40*l*. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are looking exceeding well, and in a winze in the bottom of this level the lode is proved to be holding down, and is of splendid appearance. There is very little doubt of this masterly course of ore making down to and far below the 42, and considering the dip of the ore and the appearances at the 42, I should judge it will very soon be intersected at the later level. About 120 tons of copper ore, and 100 tons of arsenical mundic will be sold as the produce of the last four weeks' working, and there is very little doubt, taking into account the fine financial position, that it is fastly approaching a dividend state, and that a great mine is being opened up.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, R. Harris, Aug. 23: Preparations are being made to pump out the water from the 66 at Letcher's shaft to expedite matters in holing the rise from the 50. The 40 east end is worth 6*l*. per fathom, and the 30 east end is worth 8*l*. per fathom. The Gumpas adit west end is worth 8*l*. per fathom.

BWLCH UNITED.—Wm. Northey, Aug. 23: The water is in fork to the 100, and the men are engaged in drawing the stuff, and shall resume the driving in a few days. The stope in the back of the 50 will yield 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fathom; this point looks very encouraging as we lengthen our stope in an eastern direction. No change has taken place in the cross-cut at the 50. In the 12 east under adit the lode is about 1 ft. in width, composed of a light blue killas, quartz, copper, and branches of lead ore, of a most promising character for opening up a new run of silver-lead ore in this direction. On Saturday next I intend to place two additional men at this point to hasten its development. The men employed in No. 1 stope, in back of the 33, are now engaged in lengthening their stope in an eastern direction. The present produce of the lode is about 10 cwts. of silver lead ore to the fathom. I have every reason to believe that the lead ore will increase as we advance in height. No. 2 stope in the back of the same will yield 15 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom. No. 3 stope in back of some will yield 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fathom. The men have partially fixed the stull, have commenced to stope, and will complete the same as soon as the orestuff is cleared. The stope in the back of the 15, on Marvin's lode, looks encouraging, and will yield 12 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom. Drawing and dressing are carried on regularly. All the machinery throughout the mine is in good order and in full work.

CATHEDRAL CONSOLS.—S. Davey, jun., Aug. 23: I am pleased to inform you the lode in the shaft has improved, and we have taken some good stones of copper and sent to surface to-day.

CARN CAMBORNE.—R. Southey, W. C. Vivian, Aug. 24: We have pleasure in advising you of a discovery in this mine which is of a most encouraging character, and likely, we think, to lead to important and valuable results. On forking the sump below the 85 to the bottom 10 fms. below on the south lode, which we have already reported, and clearing the place of debris, &c., we found two or three streams of water issuing from the south, and resolved to commence cutting in in that direction. We soon met with the lode containing rich yellow copper ore, and found that it was increasing in size in going west. We have now cut through it as far west as the western end of the sump, and find it 3 ft. wide, yielding rich yellow copper ore throughout to the extent of 1½ ton per fathom. There is a beautiful vughy quartz, and peach and chlorite accompanying the ore, and we think the appearances fully justify our looking forward to a greater improvement in driving west from the sump, which we shall now do as expeditiously as possible. It is well worth noting also that by the intersecting of this lode we are draining the water from the old workings on the north lode below the 85, and this water must pass through the cross-course to the west, and then through this lode eastward to our present sump, a distance of over 50 fms. We should certainly expect from this that there is a large porous lode westward from the sump to the cross-course. We consider this discovery to be by far the most important we have made.

CARNARVON COPPER.—J. Roberts, W. Darby, Aug. 22: In the sump below the 90 the lode is much the same value as reported last week, worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The cross-cut at the 70 (Garnon's) is of a much more kindly appearance this week, and more copper showing through the lode. The copper, which we are stripping down in this level, has also improved a little, and worth at present about 1 ton 5 cwt. per fathom. There is no change to notice in stope below the 80 east since reported last week. We have put two men to cut into the lode in the 90, a few fathoms west of the rise, and where we cut through ore in driving the 90. The ground at present is looking very kindly, and spots of copper throughout. The pitch at the 26 Cae-y-groes continues to look very kindly, and is much the same value as reported last week.

COED-Y-FEDW AND PANT-Y-BUARTH.—R. Prince, Aug. 24: The only change to notice since my last is in the driving north upon Rowland's lode; we have cut into another east and west joint, which looks very promising. We are busy at Rowland's shaft, and our next report will, I think, contain matter that will interest our shareholders.

CRAIGNANT.—Andrew Williams, Aug. 23: Lowe's Shaft: I am pleased to inform you that the lode in this shaft has very much improved since my last advice to you, and it will now yield fully 30 cwts. of lead ore per fathom for length of shaft. I consider this a very important discovery, as it is all in virgin ground, and about 200 fathoms further east than the western workings, and as it has been opened on for upwards of 20 fathoms in length on surface I need not hesitate to say by all that be done in the way of proof that you will have a long run of ore ground to take away at this point, which of itself will make an extensive and profitable mine. At the western engine-shaft the men are now engaged in clearing the orestuff broken from the mine, which will be all delivered on surface in another two days hauling, when I shall set bargains to the men now in employ to stope the ore ground ready opened. I am pleased to add that the skip-way and the drawing machine work exceedingly well—I never saw anything working better. The machine is about 400 fathoms from the water-wheel, which is driven by an endless wire rope ¾-in. diameter; nothing of this sort had before come under my notice, and it is surprising how easy it does its work. We are now enabled to extend the levels on the course of the ore discovered, and also to stope the ore ground away with every economy and dispatch. The picking-floors are nearly ready, when we shall commence classifying the ore as it will be delivered on surface. The engineers at the foundry have the pumps to drain the mine below the 24 in hand, and they promised to deliver the first load on Friday next, when forking the water to the 40 (the bottom of the mine) shall be proceeded with without delay, at which point, by all the information I can gather, we shall have some more ore ground to work away.

CWM DWYFOR (Brynarian Mine).—J. Davis, Aug. 23: Pensarn: In the 20 we have now driven 10 ft. forward from old end level; the lode continues to improve, and looks promising for further improvement. It contains some lead and blende.

DEVON FRIENDSHIP.—F. R.W. Daw W. Gill, Aug. 24: Setting Report: The 30 end, east of Bennett's shaft, is set to four men, at 7*l*. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and producing about 5 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is set to four men, at 8*l*. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and producing 8 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. The 30 end, west of Bennett's shaft, is set to two men, at 2*l*. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, producing about 4 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of this level, is set to four men, at 2*l*. 12s. 6d. per fathom; the lode is 7 ft. wide, and worth full 15*l*. per fathom for copper and mundic. The 12 end, west of Bennett's shaft, is set to two men, at 4*l*. per fathom; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and will produce 6 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. The new stope in the back of this level is set to two men, at 2*l*. per fathom; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and producing 6 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. A new stope in the back of the adit level, east of Bennett's shaft, is set to two men, at 3*l*. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 7 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is set to two men, at 2*l*. 5s. per fathom; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and producing about 5 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom.—Surface Operations: We had a breakage this morning to one of our crushers, but we hope to have it in working order again in a few days. The calciner is working very satisfactorily.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Is Richards, Aug. 24: Wheal Josiah: In the 144, east of count-house shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and mundic, with some copper ore of good quality.—Wheal Emma Inclined Shaft: In the cross-cut north at the 137 east a small branch 8 in. wide has been intersected containing capel and quartz. The main part of the lode is considered to be still further north, and the cross-cut is being continued in that direction for proof of same.—New Shaft, New South Lode: In the 115 east the lode is 6 ft. wide, and of a very promising character, being composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, with some copper and arsenical ores of good quality.—Railway Shaft: In the 130 east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and yields 2 tons of copper ore and 3 tons of mundic per fathom. In the 160 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel and quartz with small quantities of copper and mundic ores.—Watson's: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 88 the ground continues of a congenial character for the production of mineral, and is favourable for progress. In the western shaft sinking below the 20 the ground is also favourable for progress and congenial for mineral. In the 20, east of the western shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, of a promising character, and yielding good stones of copper and mundic ores.

DEVON GREAT UNITED.—Isaac Richards, Aug. 24: In the 120, east of Willesford's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a promising character, and yielding small quantities of copper and mundic ores. In the 120, west of Willesford's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and of the same promising character as that in the eastern level. In the 60, west of Watson's shaft on the middle lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and yields some good quality copper and mundic ores. The machinery for working the rock-drills is in a forward state of completion, and we hope to start one of the drills in the early part of next week.

D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, Aug. 23: The rise at No. 5, which we have now started to carry as an ordinary rise, is looking well, worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The stope to the south of the rise, as you will see, is worked forth to within about 1 fm. of No. 6 end, and has a good leady lode in the extreme forebreast, which we are continuing on, following the lead. This shows clearly that the No. 6 end is simply in a poor bed, for this is going forth over it, and only about 4 fms. above it. The underhand stope, on the north of the rise, is worth about 1 ton of lead per fm. The rise which is going up in a good course of lead will, to all appearances, open up a fine piece of lead ground, but the ground is hard, and if we do not find the No. 5 proper driven to that point it will take some little time to get up and drive to open the ground sufficiently to work it to the best advantage.

DRAKEWALLS UNITED.—M. Bawden, Aug. 24: Good progress is being made with the driving of the deep adit, west of engine-shaft, and the south branches on which the adit is being driven are producing tin ore of good quality. The same level driving east of Brenton's shaft is also being pushed forward as fast as possible, and we have yet about 85 fathoms to drive to make the communication. One of the south branches on which we are driving this, the deep adit, east of Brenton's shaft is 1 ft. wide, containing some good tin ore. We look forward to the 85 fathoms we have yet to drive laying open some valuable paying on the south branches. It will be understood by those knowing Drakewalls that the main branches to north have all been taken away by the former workers, and we have an immense open chasm for hundreds of fathoms in length, and it is in these old workings we are constantly getting heavy runs, some of which reach to surface and cause us considerable anxiety and trouble, and our endeavour will be to fill them with waste as it may accumulate. We hope to have Mathew's shaft again in full work in course of another week; the damage to this shaft has considerably interfered with us during the last fortnight, but every effort will be made to recover the lost position as soon as we can, and we hope shortly to be able to keep our steam stamps in full work. We have several stopes at work in back of deep adit, all yielding fair quantities of tin, and can employ a much larger number of miners than we have should they come looking for work.

EAST BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, W. R. Mitchell, Aug. 23: There is not much change to notice in the 40 east end. The lode at present is split, and the parts not of much value. In the 50 east end, although the lode is not quite so wide as it has been, it is slightly improved, and is now worth 6*l*. per fm.

EAST LONG RAKE.—H. B. Vercoe Aug. 24: In the 50, driving east, the lode is fully 3 ft. wide, composed of limestone, limespar, and occasional lumps of lead. We have not yet intersected the Wagstaff lode, although we have reached the point where we expected to have met with it. I am of opinion that it cannot be far off, judging from the nature of the ground now being driven through. The lode in the stope in the roof of the 50 west produces fair quality lead stuff, but the ground is rather hard. In the sump in the sole of the 50 west there is no change since my last report; lode producing a mixture of ore throughout. On the shallow flat the men have again resumed working, the yield of lead being just as for some time past.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, Aug. 24: The lode we have been following in the 97 south of late has twitched up to 6 in. in width, but a branch 4 in. wide of good leadstuff has come in from the east side, and we are looking out for an improvement as the end goes forward. The rise and drift in the back of this level against the 86 winze are worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The said winze is worth ¾ ton per fathom. No. 1 stope below the said level near old winze is worth 25 cwts. per fathom. No. 2 stope south of the above 4 fms. below the level on the east portion of the lode is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The 40 tons of lead ore sold to-day realised 364*l*.

EAST UNY.—W. Hooper, Aug. 24: The shaftmen are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 82. The lode is 3 ft. wide, producing some rich stones of grey copper ore. The stope in the back of the 82 on Davis lode is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 50 on the Great Flat lode is saving work for tin. The lode in the 40 west on the Great Flat lode is 6 ft. wide, producing tin throughout. The lode in the 10 end east of whim shaft is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic and peach, with some good stones of tin.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall and Son, Aug. 23: We are pleased to say that the 54, east of middle shaft, on Rogers's lode, has improved. It is now worth 15*l*. per fathom, and is a very promising lode. There is no particular change in any other part of the mine, and a full report will be presented at the meeting on Tuesday next.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., Aug. 19: The lode in the 117 east is carried 6 ft. wide, producing 8 tons of arsenic mundic per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope in the back of this level (117) is yielding 10 tons of mundic per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope in the back of the same level is improving, and yielding 20 tons of mundic and copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 105 end east is producing 6 tons of mundic per fathom. The lode in the rise going up in the back of the 105 is also improving, and yielding 12 tons of mundic per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of cross-cut, is producing 15 tons of mundic per fathom. The lode in No. 1 and No. 2 stopes, in the back and sides of this level (70), is yielding 12 tons of mundic per fathom.

GODDARD'S LEAD.—R. H. Vivian, Aug. 24: There is nothing new to report this week. We are pushing on with the stoping as fast as possible. The lode is much the same in value for lead and blende as for some weeks past.

GOODEVERE.—R. Knott, Aug. 23: New Shaft: We have about 10 ft. more to sink in order to reach the 10 fms. below adit. This work, together with securing the shaft, we have set to six men at per bargain of 24*l*.—Higher Shaft: To drive the bottom end east by four men at 8*l*. per fathom; the lode here is looking better than for some time past, and looks kindly to further improve. To stope the bottom of the drivage west by two men at 3*l*. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide producing good stamping work for tin. We are busily engaged about the tramway for the transit of the tinstuff from shallow adit to stampers. After this work is complete and our stamps again set to work, we shall push forward to make another sale of tin as quickly as possible.

GREAT HOLWAY.—W. T. Harris, Aug. 24: Roskell's Shaft: In the 110 west the lode for the last few feet driving has been much mixed with black stone, but at present indications are more favourable and slightly improved for progress, and water flows freely from the forebreast. The lode in the 95 north is disordered by a vugh or cavity, into which we can see some 3 or 4 ft. Nice cubes of lead are visible, and other characteristics gives it a pretty as well as promising appearance. In the 80 west the lode appears twitched, and is producing stones of blende only. This we expect is temporary, judging from the extensive workings in the level above.—Level Engine-Shaft: In the cross-cut south at the 60 east the rise has not yet communicated with the workings above, but shall do so in a few days. The stopes east and west of No. 1 winze are yielding both lead and blende in paying quantities. The tribute in No. 1 pitch, in the back of this level, is producing 15 cwts. lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom. No. 3 pitch is producing 1½ ton of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. No. 5 pitch is producing 4 tons of lead ore per fathom; a splendid-looking lode. The other two pitches are together worth 10 cwts. of lead and 3 tons of blende per fathom.—Brammock Shaft: No. 4 pitch, in back of the 60 fm. level east, maintains its value—2 tons of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No 7 pitch is producing 10 cwts. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom.—Partridge Shaft: This shaft has been secured and made good to the bottom. The winze in the bottom of the adit level has also been cleared. There is a strong looking lode in the deepest point, containing lead and a little blende.—Eyton's Shaft: The drivings for bringing the kibble down to the 110 is now complete. The shaftmen have also made preparations and commenced to cut ground for the cistern, bearers, &c., to receive the new plunger, bottom, &c. Our last sale of lead (22 tons) realised 11*l*. 5s. per ton. Have also sold a parcel of blende (35 tons), realising 3*l*. 14s. 6d. per ton, and next week shall sell another parcel of lead.

GREAT WHEAL WORTHY.—J. Prisk, Aug. 21: We have made ladders and fixed a permanent footway in our working shaft from surface to the 14; here we have fixed a windlass, and the men are engaged in clearing the shaft below the level, which is quite full of debris. We are down 18 fms. from surface, and in clearing 2 or 3 fms. more I hope to reach the bottom, where we may expect a little tin. So far as we have yet seen all the lode has been taken away by the former workers, and judging from the size of the gunnis and the character of the ground I think when we are in a position to sink below the adit we have every reason to expect a profitable mine.

GREEN HURTH.—J. Polgase, Aug. 17: Swan shaft has been sunk during the week about 1 fm.; the shaft is in limestone, and it is difficult to state what sill this is; the vein is 6 ft. wide, highly charged with felspar, worth for lead 3 tons per fathom; it is likely we shall soon be through this sill. The bottom level (No. 1) is producing 2 tons per fathom. The stope in the back of the bottom level is at present in a portion of the lode that is poor for a short distance, now worth 1 ton per fathom. The stope south of Vipond's sump, in the back of the bottom level, is worth 5 tons per fathom. No. 3 stope is worth 2 tons per fm. No. 4 stope is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The rise in the back of the 31 no change. We expect to cut the western branch in the back of the 30 in a few days. The drivage north on No. 4 vein is in very soft ground, at present poor. Dressing going on as usual.

— J. Polglase, Aug. 18: After writing my report I find we are reaching the bottom of the limestone: this sill is 3 fms. 2 ft. thick. We are now touching a plate bed.

— J. Polglase, Aug. 19: We have touched hazle in the shaft this morning.

HEALEYFIELD.—J. Trelease, Aug. 18: We still continue to make fair progress in clearing away the debris around the top part of the old engine-shaft. We have got below two sets of roller timbers, will soon place on the tackle and frame work, and get below to draw a platform across the shaft. Then we shall commence to cut around the hard sill, which will enable us to commence the walling of same with stone, which will be much cheaper and stronger than frame timbers. From the top part of the incline rise we still continue to drive south. The lode at present is unproductive, but from the favourable description of the ground, and the occasional stones of ore met with, I hope to report soon that we have an improvement at this point. There is no change to notice in the foremost sump to-day. The tribute stopes in No. 2 west cross-cut still maintain their value—about 16 cwts. of lead per fathom. We are pushing forward the clearing of the deads from the Success level to enable us to get forward and cross-cut to these former workings to unwater the productive ground that has been stoped to water level in the levels above. Having to draw the deads by hand labour through sumps 11 fms. it makes the progress rather slow. What is required for working this part of the mine to an advantage is the placing of a horse-whim on the old whimsy-shaft, then clear all the levels before you, which would also greatly improve the air and ventilation of the mine, which is sadly needed.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Aug. 23: The engine-shaft has been sunk the past week, by nine men, 3 ft.: total depth below the 25 fm. level 8 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., and fair progress continues to be made. The 25 east, by six men, has been driven 4 ft. 3 in., distance from the shaft 24 fms. 2 ft.; the lode has much the same appearance, containing capel, quartz, mundic, &c., with some black and yellow copper ore intexmixed. The 12 east, by four men, has been driven 3 ft., total distance from the shaft 45 fms. 5 ft. 5 in.: the lode is without any material change. The deep adit, east of the south cross-cut, and east of the engine-shaft, by four men; here we have been opening in the south side of the level behind the end, as advised in last report, and have driven 4½ ft., and discovered a portion of the lode, which contains capel, quartz, and mundic, spotted with copper ore. The deep adit cross-cut, by four men, has been extended 3 ft. 4 in., total distance south of No. 2 lode 24 fms. 3 ft. 8 in.; here we have discovered a very promising branch about 4 in. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and black, grey, and yellow copper ore. The ground around the branch is of a favourable description, and after the cross-cut is a little further advanced it would be advisable to open a few fathoms east and west thereon, as from present indications a great improvement would probably take place.

HUNTINGTON.—Wm. Nance, Aug. 7: The operations in your mine during the past month have been somewhat retarded by a considerable increase of water, caused by unusual heavy rains during the summer. The new pumps have nearly all arrived, and we hope to get them to work shortly, after which we shall, I hope, be no longer troubled with this. The new compressor is in position and the pipes nearly completed, and we hope to start it shortly, and to make much more rapid progress in developing the mine with the rock-drills. The stone-breaker has been got to work and answers well, and is a great economy in labour. The stopes throughout the mine continue to yield as for some time past, excepting the one in the back of the 35, which has fallen off considerably. The output for the month is 120 tons 6½ per cent. ore at the Huntington, and 20 tons 14 per cent. at the Sutton. The estimate for the month is 100 tons 6½ per cent. ore. This low estimate we regret very much, but the necessity of fixing new pumps will suspend ore-raising for some time, after which we shall be in a better position both for ore-raising and developing the mine more expeditiously. The Sutton mine continues to look very promising, and is turning out, by aid of the dressing machinery, some 14 per cent. ore.

KIT HILL GREAT CONSOLS.—I. Rickard, Aug. 24: During the past week the tunnel level has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft.; the large quantity of water issuing from the back of the level has considerably interfered with our progress, but it is now, however, becoming less, and we hope soon to make greater speed. In the north engine-shaft, sinking below the 62, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and peach, with small quantities of copper and tin ores. In the winze (Griffin's) sinking below the 62 west the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, of a promising character, and yields a small quantity of tin ore. In the 62 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and peach, with small quantities of copper and tin ores. The rise in the back of the 62 west has been communicated with the winze sunk in the bottom of the 48; this communication has secured good ventilation in this part of the mine, and has also laid open a profitable piece of ground for stoping. In the 48 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and gossan—a promising lode. In the 48 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yields some good quality tin ore. In the winze (Fox's) sinking below the 36 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, wolfram, and a little tin ore.

LLANDEGLA.—H. Hotchkiss, Aug. 23: The progress in sinking new shaft is satisfactory, no further change in the character of the ground or lode calling for special remark. In present forebreast of the cross-cut in the 35 yards level we have soft ground in the roof and for 3 ft. down the end, which is composed of stiff clay mixed with spar and chert.

MARKE VALLEY.—W. George, Francis Renals, Aug. 23: Setting Report: To drive the 90 west, by four men, stent the month, at 5*l*. 10s. per fathom; lode 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and mundic, with good quality copper ore intermixed. The end is still in favourable granite, and the lode is of a very promising character, such as leads us to believe an early improvement will take place. No. 1 stope in bottom of this level to six men, stent the month, at 4*l*., yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. No. 2 stope to six men, yielding 2½ tons per fathom, and No. 3 stope to four men, at 3*l*. 15s., yielding 2½ tons per fathom. We consider these stopes are at present turning out very well, showing the lode is continuing productive at the deeper points. No. 2 rise is 9 fms. 2 ft. above the back; set to six men, at 18*l*. The lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding for the length (15 ft.) 4½ tons per fathom. No. 1 stope in back by four men, at 4*l*. 5s., yielding 2 tons. We have four men employed in stripping down a rise to prove if a part of the lode has gone off to the south of that driven on. To drive west from top of No. 1 rise by six men, at 10*l*. 10s; lode 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and mundic, worth 1½ ton per fathom. We have set eight pitches to 24 men, at tributes from 9s. to 13s. 4d. in 1*l*.—Wheal Jenkin: During the past month the shaftmen have been engaged in fixing plunger-lift, putting down rods, and doing other necessary work in shaft. They are now assisting to put up flat-rods from engine to shaft. The engineers are progressing rapidly with their work, and the masons having completed the stack and the building in the boiler, are now urging on boiler-house, so that we consider the whole of the surface work is progressing very satisfactorily.

MELLANEAR.—John Gilbert, Aug. 23: The 90, driving west of Gundry's shaft, on the south part of the lode, is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The winze sinking in bottom of this level is yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 100, driving west of shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have put these men for a short time to rise in back of this level, to communicate with the winze in bottom of the 90. The lode in the 110, driving east of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., but the ground is easy, and looking very promising. In the 110, west of shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; we expect this level will very soon form an intersection with the north part of the lode, when we expect an improvement. The lode in the 120, east of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., and letting out a good deal of water. We have commenced a rise in back of this level on a lode 5 ft. wide, which is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. There is nothing new in our cross-cuts, or in any of the other bargains. The stopes are just the same as when last reported.

MONA CONSOLS.—T. Mitchell, Aug. 24: Operations here are going on in the usual regular order. The lode in the sink is looking much the same as when last reported. The men have broken out some good stones of copper ore this week. The winding-drum has been fixed in its place, and as soon as the shaft heads are erected everything will be complete for drawing with the engine.

MOUNT CARBIS.—Geo. Johns, Aug. 24: We have struck the lode in the 50 north cross cross-cut, and cut into it 2 ft. We cannot as yet tell its breadth, but it appears a strong, large, hard lode, and, so far as tested, produces rich work for tin, quite equal in richness to any we have yet seen. A pare of nine men are constantly employed cross-cutting, and as soon as the lode is cut through we hope to report its value. The lode in the 38 north is worth 25*l*. per cubic fm. The lode in the 27 west end is worth 12*l*. per fathom.

MYNYDD GORDDU.—Thomas Kemp, Aug. 23: The part of the mine carried by the 46 end, west from cross-cut is (for the width, 5 ft.) principally composed of dark gossan, quartz, carrying a great deal of mundic, intermixed with silver-lead ores, saving work for the dressing-floors. This point looks very promising, and, in my opinion, should soon give better results. In driving west from No. 1 cross-cut, in the north part of the lode, this part of the lode still continues very hard, being composed of killas and quartz, intermixed with ore, about the same in value as last reported—8*l*. per ton, and there is no doubt, as the driving extends, the lode will improve, as, some 3 or 4 fms. in advance of this level, there is good ore gone down in the bottom of No. 1 stope from the 34 above. The lode in the stope on caunter, and over the back of No. 2 cross-cut, has improved a little, and is now worth 15*l*. The ground, however, is still hard and troublesome for breaking, which very much impedes progress. The lode in the 40 end, west from cross-cut, seems for the present to be somewhat in a disordered state, owing to the ground having become rather soft. The lode, for the width opened, is composed of killas, carrying ribs of brown quartz, intermixed with a great deal of mundic. The north part of the lode carried down in stoping, in the winze under the 34, is worth 10*l*. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking through an arch of ground in the bottom of the adit, on the north part of the lode and to the west from cross-cut, is looking very well, and is worth fully 12*l*. per fathom for length of winze (6 ft.), and from every appearance we shall open some good stoping ground here. The men in the stope on the south part of this level, under the same level, are breaking some pretty good leadstuff, which will pay for working. Hauling and dressing going on as fast as possible, and every effort is being made towards getting a further sampling.

NEW TERRAS.—J. Powell, Aug. 22: I advise the sinking of the engine-shaft about 5 fathoms to the east of the road, which I have pointed out at a point to come down on the winze; this is in the heart of a mass of tin, and as depth is reached the richer it is for tin. Fully 4*l*. worth of tin has been broken from the blast of a single hole from the winze or bottom, as it is called. The tin is distributed throughout for the whole width of the sink.

— T. R. Pryor, Aug. 23: We have cleared the adit into the great tin course, and find some good tinstuff, which we can take away at once. We have decided the spot for the new engine-shaft, and hope to begin to sink on Monday.

NEW TRUMPET CONSOLS.—R. Quentrall and Son, Aug. 24: Franchis Lode: The lode in the 12 both east and west has improved since we commenced driving. It now contains good quality tin-stuff, and a further improvement may be calculated on as we get under the tin ground seen in the adit level. On Wheal Vails lode we have erected a new horse-whim, and are dividing and casing the shaft. We shall be ready for drawing stuff next week, and shall then cut plat and resume sinking as rapidly as possible. The lode in the winze below the adit level has improved since the last report, and is now opening tribute ground.

NEW WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, Aug. 23: The lode we are opening out on east of Hallett's cross-course at the 38 is about 20 in. wide, producing stones of ore. There is no change to notice in the little north lode west at this level. The main lode in the rise in the back of the 42 will yield about ½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 55 on this lode will yield ½ ton of ore per fathom. The caunter lode at this level west of Hallett's cross-course is without change to notice since my last.

NEW WEST GOGINAN.—Absalom Francis, Aug. 23: Gray's shaft is being sunk with regularity. The men are now working steadily, and all the machinery satisfactorily. The cross lode is rather increasing as we deepen the shaft, and the hanging and foot walls are both well coated with rich silver-lead and copper ore, and the strata most congenial for the production of both. The more I see of our present trial the more I am convinced a great success will be the result, independent of the other most important trial of developing the Cwm Erfin lode, with a back already obtained of 50 fms. in the deep adit level, and which work alone cost some thousands of pounds, and four years to accomplish. Specimens of ore from this lode, as well as from the walls of the cross-lode in Gray's engine-shaft, may be seen at the office in London.

NEW WHEAL PEEVOR.—W. T. White, Aug. 23: I cannot speak of any change here since my last. We are continuing on the cross-cut beyond the part of the lode already cut, and I hope soon to be able to report the cutting of the main part and even more productive.

NORTH BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, Aug. 23: The mouth of the adit has been cleared, so that the men got into it about 40 fms., where it is full of rubbish lodged there by the last workers; this will have to be hauled through one of the shafts. The south adit has not yet been got into.

NORTH GREEN HURTH.—James Polglase, Aug. 18: The deep level cross-cut is much the same in appearance as for some time past. Nothing new at our other points of operation. Some of our men have been prospecting during the week.

NORTH HERODSFOOT.—T. Trelease, Aug. 24: We have taken down the lode in the 117 end to-day; it is fully 3 ft. wide, yielding about 4 cwts. of ore per fathom; it is not so hard as it has been, being composed of a more friable quartz, intermixed with mundic and antimony, and from its appearance I think we shall get a still further improvement. The two stopes continue the same quantity of ore as reported last week—about 15 cwts. together. The branch in the 30 continues small, and the ground is a little harder than it was last week.

OKEL TOR.—H. Bulford, J. Rodda, Aug. 24: The cutting down of the new eastern shaft is completed to the 50 fm. level, where the shaftmen are now busily engaged in cutting plat. We have erected winding gear, hoisted shaft tackle, and have the necessary timber on the mine for the skiproad, which will be put in so as to enable us to draw from the 50 as quick as possible. The 65 stopes continue to turn out 15 tons, and the 35 stopes 14 tons of arsenical ore per fathom.

PANDORA.—H. Nottingham, Aug. 23: In the 45 fm. level, on the new lode, the end driving north is still opening a good lode, worth about 1 ton of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. The main stope, north of No. 1 winze, is looking very well. In the west part of the stope the lode will produce 2½ tons of lead

and 2 tons of blende per cubic fathom. The stope south of winze is worth 15 cwts. of lead and 1 ton of blende to a fathom. There is no change in the 33 stope south for the week.—Goddard's Lodge: The stope north of No. 3 winze, in end of 33 north, is worth 1 ton of lead and 15 cwt. of blende to a fathom; the stope south of winze is poor.—Surface: We put on the engine to sump on Monday; the weather has become showery and unsettled again this week, and it looks now as if we should soon have enough water to resume pumping with the big wheel. Dressing is going on as fast as possible, and machinery in fair working order.

PARYS COPPER CORPORATION.—T. Mitchell, Aug. 24: The sink in bottom of the 90 on the No. 2 lode will yield about 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode is opening out wider, but mixed up with more chert and sulphur. The end driving east at the 90, on No. 2 lode, keeps pretty much the same as when last reported. The ground continues rather hard for driving. The trial which is being made on the back of the lode, near the western part of the mine, is showing some rich spots of copper ore with spots of blende and sulphur. Saturday next will be setting day.

PARKA CONSOLS.—W. Hooper, T. Job, Aug. 21: The 10 we have set to three men to drive south on Neil's lode, 6 fms. at 20s. per fathom; the lode in the end is about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, and worth 2l. 5s. per fathom. Also the stope on back of same at 14s. in the 1l., and our usual standard of 56s. per cwt. We consider this will pay the company well. After the 6 fms. is driven we intend driving the end by another pare of men on same terms, which will assist us in proving and developing this part. At the 20 the shaftmen are driving south on Neil's lode, which has been disordered by a lode, but on Thursday last we intersected the lode again, and the end is now worth 3l. 5s. per fathom. We believe as the end is continued, which must be driven on with all speed, it will improve, and enable us to open up ground for stoping. Another feature of this mine is that we shall intersect the east and west lode; this point must be of the utmost importance at this junction. We purpose driving on this lode to intersect Tamblyn's lode, and in our opinion must be rich at even this shallow depth. The north end is much the same as last reported. We have three pares of tributers stoping at this level. No. 1 stope is worth 3l. per fathom; No. 2 stope 3l. 5s.; and No. 3 stope 4l. 10s. We shall have a parcel of tin ready for market this week.

PATTERSYKE AND CLARGILL HEAD.—John Peart, Aug. 18: Top Level: The south end is yielding a little more ore the last two weeks, but do not meet with any large pieces. The north end is producing nice pieces of ore. There is a good wide vein, and from appearance likely to carry higher up in the roof, and raise more ore. The vein at this point is very encouraging. We will sample next week about 40 bings of ore.—Low Level: This level where we are at present is crushed close, and, as I said in my last report, the sides not being good, makes it rather difficult to manage, but still we are making fair progress, and hope in a little time to reach the forehead.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, J. Goyne, Aug. 23: In the 70 east end the part of the lode being carried is small and poor. The 60 cross-cut south, towards another section of the lode, is without much change. The north lode at the 60, east of cross-cut, is 1½ ft. wide, but not of much value. The same lode in the 50 east is without any change to notice. The winze below the 55 is worth 20l. per fathom. In the 40 west end the lode is moved a few feet by a fault; a short cross-cut is being driven to cut it on the north side. The lode in the winze below the 30 is worth 8l. per fathom.

PEN-YR-ORSEDD.—R. Prince, Aug. 24: We are now sinking our shaft without being troubled with water, and I look forward to an early and important discovery.

PIONEER.—Aug. 22: Engine-shaft: I informed you while driving east on the east and west lode we had struck into a north and south lode. We have now followed on eastward across the new lode to the other side, and I am pleased to inform you the east and west lode looks well just at the point of passing into it again out of the north and south lode. Large blocks of ore are met with, varying in weight from ½ cwt. to 2 cwts. apiece, and I purpose to continue this level on a few yards before trying the north and south lode. I do not for one moment doubt now we have struck into a body of ore that will last us for a long time to come. Having driven far enough from the influence of the swallow, and the ground having become more settled I feel quite satisfied as to the future of our mines.

POLYARE CONSOLS.—J. Edwards, Aug. 22: Since the commencement of operations on this mine the following work has been accomplished as follows:—Cleared and secured the deep adit level on the course of St. Martin's lode from Sawle's shaft, 36 fathoms west from Bennett's shaft, in all 160 fms. Cleared up and secured Bennett's shaft from surface 10 fathoms below the deep adit, in all 46 fathoms. Fixed 46 fathom ladders with collars for footway complete. Erected a powerful water-wheel 30 ft. diameter by 7 ft. breast. This wheel is used for pumping and stamping. Built and erected another water-wheel, 15 ft. diameter by 4 ft. Erected 20 heads of stamps complete. Fixed 220 fathom flat-rods from the large wheel to Bennett's shaft; fixed shaft-bob at Bennett's shaft. Erected a pair of shears at the said shaft 36 ft. high. Erected horse whim with steel wire rope all complete, and the water drained in Bennett's shaft to the 10, which is the bottom of the mine. Cleared and repaired the 10 east and west from said shaft 8 fathoms east and 8 fathoms west from cross-cut. Sunk a winze from the adit to the 10, west of Bennett's, which has given good ventilation at the 10. Sunk No. 2 winze, east of Bennett's shaft, 4½ fathoms; the lode here is 4 ft. wide, carrying good stamping work for tin. The lode in the 10 end west from Bennett's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and tin, worth for the later from 1½ to 2 cwts. tin per 100 sacks of 10 tons. The lode in the stope in the back of this level east and west from winze is 6 to 8 ft. wide, and worth about 15 to 20 lbs. to the ton of stuff; very easy to break, as the lode carries a good flookan on the hanging wall.

The lode in the 10 end, east from Bennett's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, peach, and carrying good work work for tin. The main part of the lode is standing to the north of the level. The stopes in the back of this level are worth about 2 cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks. The lode in the stopes in the back of the adit, east and west from Bennett's shaft, is from 6 to 10 ft. wide, all good stamping work for tin from wall to wall. I estimate there are from 600 to 700 cubic fathoms of lode standing in the back of the adit from Bennett's shaft to Sawle's shaft that will pay well for stoping and stamping. A very strong masterly lode has gone down in the bottom of the adit for more than 150 fms. in length, and scarcely anything done below, and the characteristic of this champion lode is everything that a tin miner would desire for the production of tin, which is equal to the best in the market, being 14¼ for 20. I have sold about 3 tons of this quality tin, and are busily engaged preparing another parcel for the market. There are several other lodes in this property of great promise, all embedded in a splendid stratum of light blue killas, mixed with elvan courses; and it is my opinion, as well as other tin miners who know the mine, that when the lodes are fairly laid open it will be equal to the best young tin mines in the county. I now purpose to erect a 30 or 36-in. cylinder engine to pump and to drive 48 heads of stamps, which with the 20 heads now erected will make in all 68 heads. I propose to sink Sawle's shaft below the adit on course of St. Martin's lode; this shaft would go down in a good lode of tin. I see nothing wanted but to sink and open out the lodes to make this undertaking a great success.

PRINCE OF WALES.—S. Roberts, Aug. 23: We are blasting down the lode in the 102 east, which is 3 ft. wide, and worth 20l. per fathom for tin, but not so good for copper ore; a fine-looking lode, and producing splendid rocks of tin. In the 102 west we are driving south of the lode, and shall continue to do so for some weeks in order to cut off the angle caused by the cross-course heaving the lode. In the 90 end west the men are still driving by the side of the lode; ground much easier for driving. Stope in back of this level without change; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. for tin and copper ore. In the 90 end east we have not done anything by the lode during the past week, when last taken down it was 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. for tin and copper ore, with indications of an early improvement. In No. 1 stope in back of this level the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom for tin. In Nos. 2 and 4 stopes the men are stoping by the side of the lode. Tribute department much the same as for some weeks past.—Goodluck: In the stope in back of the 28 the lode is 4 ft wide, worth 8l. per fm.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters and Son, Aug. 24: The various ends and stopes in the mine are to-day looking just the same as when described in our sull report of last week. The pair of engines to drive rock-drills are in place. The new boiler is at Minsterly, and all well will be on the mine to-morrow. The 250 tons of lead ore sold to-day realised 2323l. 15s.

RUSSELL UNITED.—John Bray, Aug. 24: Nothing new to report this week On Saturday our pay and setting day, when I will send a full report next week.

SILVER HILL.—G. Rickard, Aug. 24: The tunnel men are making satisfactory progress with the driving, still passing through good looking ground as can be seen for the production of mineral, crossing at times beautiful looking veins of quartz, mundic, and good quality copper ore. To-day I find there is more water again coming from the forebreast. We have commenced to put up a rise from the back of the eastern drivage on Wheal Brothers lode, just over the point where we broke the richest lodestuff for silver. We are up from the back of the level about 6 ft. The lode is about 3½ ft. wide, consisting of flookan, soft quartz, and white iron intermixed with sulphurous mundic—altogether a very promising looking lode.

SINCLAIR.—W. Edwards, Aug. 23: The new shaft is down more than 46 yds. from surface, and we are making very fair progress in the further deepening of same. I have given the men the same price for sinking as last month, namely, 7l. per yard. During last month they sunk 6 yds., and by the middle of September I expect to have reached the 50, and made a loom at the bottom, and then I purpose throwing out a cross-cut north, to intercept the Milwr vein, and as there are small partings running north and south, it will help us considerably in crossing to it, and when cut I intend driving on its course east and west, and expect thus to discover a north and south vein, and upon this to drive for the Seven Stars lode; the great probability, therefore, is we shall have lead that will more than pay for the operation of cross-cut. Yesterday I sent you a small box of specimens of the ground taken out of the new shaft, since your last board meeting, and I have no doubt you will be greatly pleased with them, as they clearly show how highly charged the ground is with lead, and with what great expectations we can reasonably look forward to cutting the important veins referred to. In conclusion, I must say that the appearance of the ground pleases me very much.

SORTRIDGE COPPER.—W. Skewis, Aug. 24: On Saturday last we succeeded in tapping the water in the deep adit, which in the course of the day lowered the water in the shaft full 7 fms., of which we advised you by telegram, the great force of water crushed the forebreast of the adit for several fathoms, and has partially damed the water back again for a time, but the outflow of water is equal to the inflow, so that the water will not rise again in the shaft. We shall now drive a short side-tie for a few fathoms, and in the course of a fortnight we hope to clear all the water and get into the 40 fm. level, where a good lode of tin is sure to be met with. It is satisfactory to know that we are at the last point of obstruction, and can see our way clear to complete this great work. There is no alteration to notice in the value of the lode at the different points of operation in the 30 fm. level. The water-wheel will be completed by the end of this week, when we shall commence to fix the stamps and erect launders for the conveyance of water to the wheel. All other essential work progressing most favourably.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—W. Rich, W. Williams, H. King, Aug. 22: We are making fairly good progress in rising the back of the 93 east. We have resumed driving the 80 end east, east of King's; the lode has a promising appearance, and is letting out water freely. The stope in the back of the 80 east is worth 12l. per fathom. The 70 end east is worth 12l. per fathom, and the stope in the back of this level is worth 15l. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 70 east, on the north part of the lode, is unproductive. We hope soon to communicate this rise with the winze below the 60 east. The lode in the winze referred to is worth 10l. per fathom. The 60, east of Plantation shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom. The 50 end, east of King's, is without tin to value at present. Two stopes in the back of this level are worth 10l. and 15l. per fathom respectively. The 40 end east is worth 8l. per fathom. The 30 end, west of engine-shaft, is worth 15l. per fathom, and the 20 west is worth 12l. per fathom. The 42 end, west of Marshall's, is poor at present. The lode in the 54 west is worth 12l. per fathom. The stope in the back of this level east is worth 10l. per fm. The 66 west is worth 10l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 66 east is worth 10l. per fathom.

SOUTH DARREN.—H. James, Aug. 24: The following bargains were set on Saturday last for one month:—To drive the 130 east and west and a cross-cut south by 12 men, at 10l. 10s. for the level and 11l. 10s. per fathom for the cross-cut. To drive the 120 east, by four men, at 10l. 10s. per fathom. Two stopes in back, by four men in each, at 90s. per fathom. To drive the 120 end west, by six men, at 10l. 10s. per fathom. To stope in back, by four men, at 90s. per fm. To drive the 110 east, by six men, at 10l. per fathom. To stope in back under Murchison's shaft, by four men, at 90s. per fathom, and to have 30s. extra for 1 fathom long for rising. No. 1 stope in back of 110 west, by four men, at 90s. per fathom. No. 2, by six men, at 65s. per fathom. No. 3, by four men, at 65s. per fathom. No. 4, by four men, at 65s. per fathom. To rise and stope in back of the 100 east, by four men, at 90s. per fathom, and to have 2l. extra for 1 fm. long for rising. Four tribute pitches in back of 100, to 13 men, at 8l. per ton for lead ore and 30s. per ton for copper ore. Two pitches in back of 90, to four men, one at 8l. per ton for lead ore and 30s. per ton for copper ore, and one at 8l. 10s. per ton for lead ore and 30s. per ton for copper ore. Tributers to pay 20s. per ton for dressing. Filling the skips, by three men, at 7s. 6d. per 100 skips. Landing the skips, by two men, at 5s. 9d. per 100 skips. Drawing the stuff, by two men, at 7l. 10s. per month. Spalling the orestuff for the crusher at 11l. per month. In the 130 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a good mixture of lead. The lode in the west end is small and poor, not being far enough on yet to be in the ore ground. The lode in the 120 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. silver-lead ore per fathom. No. 1 stope, 10 cwts. No. 2, 15 cwts. silver-lead ore per fm. The 120 end west is worth 2¾ tons silver-lead ore per fathom. A stope in back is worth 2 tons silver-lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 110 east is 3 ft. wide, at present only contains a little mixture of lead, being disturbed by a joint. A stope in back is worth 15 cwts. silver-lead ore per fathom. No. 1 stope in back of 110 west is worth 8 cwts. silver-lead ore per fathom. No. 2, 12 cwts. No. 3, 12 cwts. No. 4, 10 cwts. A stope in back of the 100 east is worth 10 cwts. silver-lead ore and 15 cwts. copper ore per fathom. The tribute pitches produce fair average orestuff. The machinery is all in good order. This week we have had some heavy rain which has given us a good supply of water for all purposes.

SOUTH DEVON UNITED.—Wm. Hooper, Aug. 24: The lode in the 110, east of Brook engine-shaft, is fully 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and has a very fine appearance. Doubtless, as we leave the influence of the cross-course, it will lay open valuable ground. Water is still issuing freely from the lode, but as yet it has no effect upon the water at the 100. The stopes in the back of this level are worth—No. 1, 6l. per fathom; No. 2, 10l.; No. 3, 9l. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 80, against Martin's shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is producing saving work for copper ore. The ground is very favourable for rising, and the men are making very good progress. The stopes in the back of the 80, east of Brook engine-shaft, are producing their usual quantities of ore—No. 1, 8l.; No. 2, 7l.; No. 3, 7l.; and No. 4, 5l. per fathom. The lode in the adit level, west of old sump shaft, is 4 ft. wide, containing gossan, spar, with spots of mundic and copper ore.—Pickstone Shaft: The water having again fallen off the beginning part of the week the progress in sinking has not consequently been so rapid, but I am pleased to say we have again plenty of the above, and the shaft in a regular course of sinking.—Martin's Shaft: There is no particular change in the appearance of the ground since last reported on, therefore the men are making their usual speed of sinking

SOUTH TOLCARNE.—T. Angove, S. Arthur, Aug. 23: In the 60 end west the lode is at present disordered by a small cross-course; it is worth 6l. per fathom. In the 60 end east the lode is large; worth 8l. per fathom. In the rise in back of 60 west the lode is in an elvan course, at present irregular. In the 50 end west the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. In the 50 end east the lode is worth 8l. per fathom. In the 40 east the lode is large; worth 8l. per fathom. The rise still producing rich stones of tin. We are making fair progress in our surface operation.

TANKERVILLE GREAT CONSOLS.—Arthur Waters and Son, Aug. 24: The full report of last week gives a good account of the general state of things throughout this mine to-day. We are opening out the north lode in the 192, 206, 220, and 232 fm. levels, by drivages, winzes, and stopes, as fast as possible, and calculate extending the cross-cut in the latter level far enough south to reach the main lode in four to five weeks from now.—Potter's Pit: The 105, north and south of No. 2 winze on cross lode, is opened for a length of about 11 fms, the south end being the most productive, but northwards the ground will pay for stoping. The heat to-day from the south forebreast is most intense. Other points as when reported on this day week.—Pennerley: We have a rock-drill in the 80 west, on Warm Water lode, the end to-day being worth 2 tons lead ore per fathom, and improving. No. 2 drill is at work on the 120 west, on the above lode, but there is no change of note to write about in the end. Other places just as for some time past.—Bog Mine: The engine-shaft is now in good working order from the surface to the 163 fm. level below Boat level, and the pumps have been dropped to the bottom of the mine. The men are now preparing to connect main rods and so forth. and we hope to commence pumping from the 175 fathom level some time to-night. All going well. We expect to see the bottom level by the last week in September. Hope to see new dressing machinery at work next week. The sales of ore to-day are as follows: Tankerville, 40 tons for 354l.; Pennerley, 50 tons for 438l. 15s.; Bog, 12 tons for 105l. 12s.; sampled at ditto, 50 tons blende, and 20 tons for sale next week.

— Telegram: A. Waters, Aug. 25: Pumps and rods fixed to bottom of Bog Mine; all doing well.

TREBARTHA.—W. Skewis, Aug. 24: The rise in the back of shallow adit is holed to the surface, and the men are now engaged in timbering the same to make it suitable for a winding shaft. The rise in the back of the deep adit will soon be in communication with this shaft, after which the deep adit will be set to drive west, and the stuff drawn to surface through the new shaft. The building of the wheel-pit will be completed by the end of this week I hope also to have the axle of the wheel in its place that the erection of the wheel may be proceeded with at once. Men are also employed in clearing ground to build loading for the shaft-bob.

VAN CONSOLS AND GLYN.—J. Roach, D. Douglas, Aug. 22: Intermediate level driving east from top of rise above the 50 on south part of lode, and forming part of No. 1 stope, is carried 11 ft. wide, which is now yielding 3 tons of lead per ton. Two other points in No. 1 stope are producing from 15 to 18 cwts. of lead per ton respectively. No. 2 stope presents a yield of 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. Drawing, dressing, &c., going forward in a satisfactory manner.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, Aug. 23: Two stopes in the back of the 50, in Vivian's north lode, will yield in the aggregate 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. A rise in the back of the 38 on this lode will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. Taylor's lode in the rise in the back of the 38, west of main cross-course, will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Gilpin's lode at this level, west of main cross-course, is producing stones of ore. Gilpin's lode in the adit level, west of main cross-course, is slightly improving every week, and I hope we shall soon get a good lode here. The rise in the back of this level is further improved, and is now worth fully 25l. per ton and still improving. Good progress is being made in the new shaft in Western Gonamena, and we find traces of rich black copper ore in bottom of same.

WEST CREBOR.—John Andrews, Aug. 23: The engine-shaft is down 3 fms. below the 50, the lode in which is 4½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and some good quality copper ore. The lode in the 50 west is 2 ft. wide, yielding mundic and good stones of copper ore. In the 50 east the lode has not been taken down to the south wall for the last 6 or 8 ft. driving, but so far as taken down the north part for 2 ft. wide yields some good arsenical mundic and stones of copper ore—a very promising lode.

WEST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Geo. Rowe, Aug. 23: The engine-shaft is nearly down the required depth and will be made complete by the end of this week to fix the necessary timber work to bring down the machine kibble in order to commence the drivage both east and west on the course of the lode, which is producing very strong arsenical mundic, with stones of very rich quality copper ore.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—T. Hodge, Aug. 23: All works are going on here regular and well. I see no perceptible change in the bargains. If I were to value the different bargains I should be only going over the same as last week.

WEST HOLWAY.—R. Rowlands, Aug. 24: New Shaft: In the bottom levels east and west we are making excellent progress and turning out splendid lead ore. The new engine has arrived, and we shall be busy fixing the same next week, and I will then send you a full report.

WEST KITTY.—William Vivian, Aug. 24: In the 72 driving east the lode is worth 9l. per fathom. In the 60 driving east the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. A rise in the back of the 60 is worth 25l. per fathom. In the cross-cut driving south of the engine-shaft I expect to intersect the lode at this point in a few days. In the stopes in the bottom of the 72 the lode is worth 25l. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 72 the lode is worth 50l. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 60 the lode is worth 30l. per fathom. On the whole the prospects of the mine never looked better than at the present time.

WEST WHEAL PEEVOR.—W. T. White, James Pryor, Aug. 23: The main winze in the bottom of the 48 being sunk sufficiently deep for driving we set the 60 to drive west at 6l. 10s. per fathom; the lode here is fully 4 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fathom. We feel certain of having a good level here, as we have a good lode gone down in bottom of the 48 beyond it. The 48 to drive west at 5l. per fm.; lode large, and worth 25l. per fathom. Winze to sink in bottom of the 48, just behind the above end, at 6l. per fathom; the lode in this winze is worth 40l. per fathom. This is a good point, being 20 fms. beyond (or west) of the main winze, where the 60 end is now started. The rise in back of the 48 is communicated with the 36, and has laid open a good section of stoping ground, as well as given good ventilation. The ground in the cross-cut driving west of cross-course at the 36 has during the week greatly changed, and shows strong indications of the lode being near. The engine-shaft is now down 6½ fms. below the 48, and is being pushed on with all speed. Rise in back of the 36, at 3l. per fathom; this rise is now up near 10 fms., and the lode of late has improved, now worth 12l. per fathom. Five stopes were also set at an average of 50s. per fathom; these are producing fair quality work for tin. We are pushing on the surface work, and we hope to be ready for dressing the stuff in about a fortnight. The prospects of the mine are very good, and are looking well.

WHEAL CREBOR.—H. Phillips, Aug. 22: There is no change in the 132 ends driving east or west of new shaft, since last reported. The same remark will apply to No. 1 winze, sinking below the 120, west of new shaft. No. 2 winze, sinking below the 120, east of new shaft, on the north part of the lode, is fallen off in value; we purpose to continue on the same part of the lode in order to facilitate the communication with the 132. There is no change in the lode in the 108, driving east of new shaft. The ground in the 108 cross-cut north is intermixed with spar and mundic. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 108, east of winze, is worth 30l. per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the said level, west of winze, is worth 25l. per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of the 96, is worth 30l. per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope, in back of the same level, is worth 25l. per fathom. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 10l. per fathom. We have cut a cross-course in the 48, driving east of the new shaft, which has disordered the lode; present value 10l. per fathom.

WHEAL FORTUNE.—R. W. Dowling, C. W. Philp, Aug. 24: We beg to hand you the following report:—Winze in the bottom of 30, east of engine-shaft on the well lode, no change to notice since last report in the branch of iron (or leader), but the country is looking more favourably for silver than it has been hitherto.—Miss Bennetts' Shaft on the Wheal Brothers Lode: Rise in the back of the 10, east of shaft; the lode in the rise is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and sulphur-mundic, carrying a leader 4 in. wide composed of silver-lead, interspersed with a little sulphur-mundic. According to promise made last week as to the quantity of silver ore broken, we beg to state that we have broken 4 cwts. of good quality silver ore. The men have been engaged in uncovering the lode for the past three days, and have not taken down any of the same; hence the small quantity broken. The tributers on the Harrowbarrow lode are working with good spirit, and are breaking some good quality coppery-mundic. Engine and all other machinery working well.

WHEAL GEORGE.—C. Kneebone, Aug. 23: The adit level is being steadily driven northward at the rate of 2 fathoms per week, in a large congenial lode, carrying occasional stones of lead ore.

WHEAL LUSKY.—W. Skewis, Aug. 24: Good progress is being made in sinking winzes in the bottom of the adit. There is no change to notice in the size or value of the lode since last report.

EAST WHEAL ROSE.

SIR,—I have just paid a visit to this mine, and after thoroughly inspecting the property I am more than gratified at the results already obtained. I was surprised to find three stopes of lead discovered at the 10, on the east and west lode, worth from 5l. to 10l. per fm., one of which is worked at about 60s. per fm., and the remaining two will be set to work at the same or a less rate immediately. These stopes appear to be standing whole from the 10 to the adit. Innes's lode has also been cut in the 10, and found to be of about the same character and value as at the adit. This also is standing intact. I am glad to find that lead is being raised from the level as well as from the adit. This discovery in the 10 was made when but a few fathoms of the level had been cleared. Seeing that such a magnificent discovery has been made in the last few fathoms named, I do not think it would be too much to anticipate that the remainder of the level will be equally good. Then, again, I found that the water question appeared to be of little or no consequence to the powerful 90-inch engine, which has already drained the mine throughout to the 20, and if it continues at the present rate the engine will soon fork the water to the 80—faster, in fact, than it is possible to open up the mine. In the 20 I found that they had discovered that, by driving from 15 to 20 fms., they will cut the great Middleton's lode, which was lost at the last working. This they will commence doing as soon as the clearing on the east lode will permit, which will be speedily effected. This lode is standing untouched throughout the south part of the sett, and there can be no doubt in the minds of practical men that it will be found equally as rich as that of the central and northern parts of the mine, which has already returned nearly 300,000l. in profits. Green's dressing machinery is working well, and the lead coming through it is of the highest quality, and a good parcel will be ready for market in a week or two, after which the returns will become regular and continuous. I should say, from all appearances, there is no doubt but that this mine will prove in the future as good, if not better, than in the past. A SHAREHOLDER.

—*From the West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser, Truro.*

From Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS:—Excepting in Egyptians and one or two other prominent securities, there has been little going forward in the Stock Exchange this week. The Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Railways' dividends have given considerable satisfaction, and taking the results of the workings of these lines, together with the traffic returns generally, there is no reason to doubt the probability of a substantial revival in trading circles. The speculators in Egyptian stocks have had a very exciting time of it, and those who limit their operations as much as possible will be the most discreet. Fluctuations may yet be considerable, and differences difficult to meet. There have been grave complaints against brokers who have not been careful to ascertain the state of speculators in these and other securities before executing orders. It is now the practice to publish the names of defaulters who may be members of the Stock Exchange, but it would be far better for the public if the names of those gentlemen could be published who cause the failure of the agent. They appear to abound in the City, and to prey upon the members of the Exchange to a very serious extent. In the mining market the quietude has been very marked, and in the metal markets little calling for special mention has transpired. Holders of dividend shares are naturally content, feeling sanguine of a capital time for business when the holiday folks have returned to town.

Killifreth has declared a dividend of 6s. per share. The progress of this mine has been extremely gratifying, and it will be in the recollection of our readers that we not very long ago called attention to it when the shares were at 1s. each. The discovery in Trevaunance (St. Agnes) is probably of more importance than people imagine, and it is noteworthy that Capt. Vivian, of West Kitty, says decidedly that returns of tin will increase. What this means from such an authority will be rightly interpreted by certain gentlemen. The shares in this mine have been freely enquired for, but the market has been limited. Three years ago there was no market for West Kitty shares at all, and they were scarcely known except to the few who were wide awake. Trevaunance is now under the same management as West Kitty, and the results are expected to be equally good as the mine developes. The amount paid per share gives no idea as to the work which has been done on the properties, and so far the sum may unfortunately mislead those who do not enquire into the actual facts.

Two important meetings are due next week in connection with the St. Agnes district, the one being New Kitty and the other Wheal Coates. No doubt the New Kitty meeting will be, as it always is, of great interest and very successful. Success invariably attends men who have acted as the New Kitty shareholders have done, and there are few mines of greater promise than the one which they possess. As to Wheal Coates, the judicious policy of the shareholders is perfectly clear, and if they have courage to adopt it, they will so far abandon the policy of the past. Unless there is a fair probability of bringing a mine into a handsome dividend position it is useless to prosecute it, and the Wheal Coates shareholders will do well to attend the meeting and vote according to the dictates of common sense. There is reason to believe that the additional outlay will not be considerable, nevertheless it should be promptly made.

The public are becoming alive to the St. Agnes Mines. The difficulty is at present not to convince the outsiders as to their merits, but to meet the demand for investments in the properties, and when it is recollected that this state of matters exists in spite of adverse criticism it speaks volumes, more especially as West Kitty is the only mine in the locality which is about immediately to enter the Dividend List. The inference, of course, is that others will follow.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Aug. 2, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Aug. 17.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols.	113	£1 10 0	South Caradon	59	£4 6 6
ditto	112	2 0 0	ditto	31	9 19 6
ditto	111	1 8 0	South Devon United..	117	1 18 6
ditto	110	2 1 6	ditto	80	2 2 0
ditto	108	1 12 0	ditto	65	3 10 6
ditto	107	1 10 0	ditto	33	3 10 6
ditto	95	1 18 0	ditto	15	8 4 6
ditto	86	1 10 0	Marke Valley	55	1 13 0
ditto	59	6 2 6	ditto	36	4 8 0
ditto	31	7 3 6	ditto	35	4 17 6
ditto	6	22 12 0	ditto	34	3 8 6
Wheal Crebor	97	4 5 0	Glasgow Caradon	73	5 10 0
ditto	96	4 12 6	ditto	65	5 11 6
ditto	94	3 19 6	ditto	22	4 8 6
ditto	92	3 18 0	Bedford United	67	4 6 0
ditto	91	3 17 6	ditto	27	4 3 6
ditto	71	3 6 0	Holmbush	84	2 0 0
South Caradon	100	5 4 6	ditto	3	11 11 6
ditto	91	3 11 6	Phœnix	43	5 18 0
ditto	89	3 13 0	Mid-Devon	19	7 0 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con.	933	£2139 7 0	Glasgow Caradon.	160	£ 861 4 6
Wheal Crebor	541	2175 12 6	Bedford United	94	400 16 6
South Caradon	370	1731 1 6	Holmbush	87	202 14 6
Marke Valley	160	536 4 6	Phœnix	43	253 14 0
South Devon Uni.	310	852 1 0	Mid-Devon	19	133 9 6

Average standard..... £114 12 0 | Average produce 5¾
Average price per ton £3 8 6
Quantity of ore..... 2722 | Quantity of fine copper, 146 tons 10 cwts.
Amount of money £9302 5 6
LAST SALE.—Average standard, £ 93 7 0 | Average produce 5¾
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £111 2 0 | Produce, 5¾

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	1223½	£2746 12 3
P. Grenfell and Sons	6	135 12 0
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	646	2530 11 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	626½	2979 0 9
Mason and Elkington	215	910 9 3
Total	2722	£ 9,302 5 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Melianear 609—New Cook's Kitchen 65—Wheal Jewell 53—East Pool 53—Mount's Bay Consols 39—West Poldice 19.—Total, 843 tons.

Messrs. PIXLEY and ABELL.—Gold: The only demand for bars for export during the week has been for India; the steamer which left yesterday taking 51,000l. to Bombay. There have been withdrawals of sovereigns to the extent of 80,000l. from the Bank, and these have been sent chiefly to Malta and Egypt in payment of the troops. Gold coin from the Continent is finding its way here in small amounts; the total purchased by the Bank since our last being 51,000l. The P. and O. steamer has brought 22,990l. from Australia.—SILVER: An order for Spain caused a further improvement in price, and some transactions were entered into at 52d. and 52⅛d. per oz.; there are now no further demands on Continental account, but the price remains the same. The Valparaiso brought 44,000l. from Chile. The Celtic brought 50,000l. from New York; total, 94,000l. The P. and O. steamer Ancona has taken 149,500l. to Bombay.

TO THE METAL TRADE.

FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to—
MESSRS. PELLY, BOYLE, AND CO.,
SWORN METAL BROKERS,
ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
(ESTABLISHED 1849.)

ORFORD NICKEL AND COPPER COMPANY,
SMELTERS AND REFINERS OF COPPER.
THOS. J. POPE AND BROTHER, AGENTS,
292, PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
Copper Ore, Mattes, or Bullion purchased. Advances made on consignments for refining and sale.
SMELTING and REFINING WORKS at BERGEN POINT, near NEW YORK
OFFICES—292, PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

JOHN G. EAST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
BROKER FOR THE SALE OF PIG-LEAD, LEAD ORES, COPPER ORE, COBALT, MANGANESE, CARBONATE OF BARYTES. ESTABLISHED 1866.

HENRY NUTT AND CO.,
No 57, BRISTOL ROAD, BIRMINGHAM
PURCHASERS OF
LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, TIN ASHES, TERNE ASHES, AND ALL REFUSE CONTAINING TIN AND LEAD.

HENRY WIGGIN AND CO.,
(LATE EVANS AND ASKIN),
NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERS,
BIRMINGHAM

GEO. G. BLACKWELL,
26, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
PURCHASER OF
MANGANESE, ARSENIC, FLUOR-SPAR, WOLFRAM, BLENDE, CALAMINE, CARBONATE and SULPHATE OF BARYTES, ANTIMONY ORE, CHROME ORE, MAGNESITE, EMERY STONE, PUMICE STONE, OCHRES AND UMBERS, CHINA CLAY, LEAD ORE FOR POTTERS, TALC, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, &c.

QUICKSILVER.
THE CELEBRATED "A" BRAND.
SHIPPED DIRECT FROM THE NEW ALMADEN MINE, FOR SALE in any quantity, by the producers. CAR LOAD LOTS will be shipped from San José for NEVADA, ARIZONA, and the EAST, or delivered at Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, San Francisco, without charge.
THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
J. B. RANDOL, Manager.
320, SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

S. A. EDWARDS AND CO.,
METAL MERCHANTS AND BROKERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED SWEDISH STEEL,
BRANDED "SANDVIK."
6, GREAT CHARLES STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
OLD METALS of EVERY DESCRIPTION PURCHASED for CASH.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 25, 1882.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IRON.						
Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde	2	10	2-	2	10	3
,, Scotch, all No. 1	2	11	0-		—	
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales	5	12	6-	5	15	0
,, ,, in London	6	2	6-	6	5	0
,, Stafford., ,,	7	2	6-	7	5	0
,, in Tyne or Tees	6	5	0-		—	
,, Swedish, London	10	0	0-		—	
Rails, Welsh, at works	5	12	6-		—	
Sheets, Staff., in London	8	10	0-		—	
Plates, ship, in London	9	0	0-		—	
Hoops, Staff.,	7	10	0-	7	15	0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon.	6	15	0-		—	
STEEL.						
English, spring	12	0	0-18	0	0	
,, cast	30	0	0-45	0	0	
Swedish, keg	15	0	0-		—	
,, fag. bam.	15	10	0-		—	
Rails, at works	5	15	0-		—	
,, Light, at works	7	2	6-		—	
LEAD.						
English, pig, common	14	7	6-14	10	0	
,, ,, L.B.	14	12	6-14	15	0	
,, ,, W.B.	15	0	0-		—	
,, sheet and bar	15	5	0-		—	
,, pipe	15	15	0-		—	
,, red	17	5	0-		—	
,, white	19	10	0-21	10	0	
,, patent shot	17	5	0-		—	
Spanish	13	17	6-14		26	
NICKEL.						
Metal, per cwt.	15	0	0-16	0	0	
Ore 10 per cent. per ton	20	0	0-25	0	0	
SPELTER.						
Silesian	16	17	6-17	2	6	
English Swansea	17	10	0-		—	
Sheet zinc	20	15	0-21	0	0	

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TIN.						
English, ingot, f.o.b.	104	0	0-		—	
,, bars ,,	105	0	0-		—	
,, refined	106	0	0-		—	
Australian	100	10	0-		—	
Banca	nom.		-		—	
Straits	100	10	0-		—	
COPPER.						
Tough cake and ingot	70	0	0-		—	
Best selected	72	10	0-		—	
Sheets and sheathing	78	0	0-	79	0	0
Flat Bottoms	81	0	0-	82	0	0
Wallaroo	72	0	0-		—	
Burra, or P.C.C.	71	0	0-		—	
Other brands	nom.	66	0	0-	68	0
Chili bars, g.o.b.	67	5	0-		—	
QUICKSILVER.						
Flasks, 75 lbs., war.	5	17	6-		—	
PHOSPHOR BRONZE.						
Alloys I., II., III., and IV.	£125	0	0			
,, VI. and VII.	140	0	0			
,, XI., Spl. bearing metal	117	0	0			
BRASS.						
Wire	7½d.	-	—			
Tubes	9½	-	—			
Sheets	7¾	-	—			
Yel. met. sheath. & sheets	6½d.-6¾					
TIN-PLATES.*	per box.					
Charcoal, 1st quality	1	1	0-	1	2	0
,, 2nd quality	0	19	0-	1	0	0
Coke, 1st quality	0	18	6-		—	
,, 2nd quality	0	16	6-		—	
Black, per ton	15	10	0-		—	
Canada, Staff. or Gla. at Liverpool	12	0	0-		—	
Black Taggers, 450 of 14 × 10	30	0	0-		—	

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for Canada; IX 6s. per box more than IC quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—The general state of the metal market is without much change. With the exception of a few slight fluctuations in prices of one or two metals, quotations during the past week have remained pretty firm, and, although a large business has not been transacted, yet a fair number of orders have been placed, and the tone of the markets, taken on the whole, remains tolerably steady. Holders generally are by no means anxious sellers below current rates, and although the demand is not brisk, yet this does not urge them to press sales, so sanguine are they that ere long they will be enabled to realise better rates. A temporary pause in the upward course of prices, such as now exists, is considered a good feature, and one which is likely to produce a healthy feeling throughout the trade, because it tends to shake stocks out of the hands of weak holders, and to give the strong operators greater control over the markets hereafter. Some few buyers already seem to have been more disposed to pay current prices, and by buyers we mean not only speculators, who might be encouraged to come forward and make purchases merely in the hope that prices would advance, owing to the circulation of numerous reports of favourable trade prospects, but also consumers and shippers are now once again giving a little support to the markets by renewing their purchases, at times, in fairly large quantities. However, we have still to wait for that thorough resuscitation in trade which is generally looked for during the ensuing months, which may, perhaps, be delayed longer than many expect.

At the present time many members of the trade being absent holiday making business is to some slight extent more limited, but considering that ere another week is past the autumn months will have begun it would appear that the time cannot be far distant when that long-looked for recovery begins to make itself felt, and the markets in consequence undergo a favourable influence, providing, of course, the Egyptian question is brought to a speedy termination. The rise which was effected in the Bank rate last week produced at first a slightly adverse influence upon prices of metals, which was easily to be accounted for, as weak operators who had previously been making purchases upon loans would naturally be more inclined to press sales, but this easier tendency did not remain for long, and before this week had commenced renewed firmness was visible, thus showing that the markets are too strong to be to any great extent unfavourably affected by the sales of a few weak holders. Besides the rise in the value of the money cannot have any particular injurious effect upon trade, as it is still very cheap, notwithstanding the recent rise. In fact, money at its present value, or even slightly higher, is perhaps more beneficial to the trade than when it is at so low a figure, for there is less likehood of its being drawn out of the country. An additional 1 per cent. would, however, doubtless cause further realisations, and thus again depress the market, but while its advance has a temporary adverse influence, yet permanently it seems to be working for the good of the trade, and already, although business taken on the whole remains quiet, yet the tone appears to be fairly good, and it is hoped that an increase in orders for home consumption and export will shortly characterise our markets in all their various branches.

COPPER.—This market keeps steady, and without any particular new feature. With regard to manufactured, prices are very firm, and manufacturers for the most part report holding good orders. Some fair orders have been placed for shipment to India, and this, combined with the steadiness which characterises the market for the raw material, tends to implant a favourable tone and to create a feeling of confidence. Yellow metal as well as copper is also strong, and the tendency of prices seems to be towards higher rates. More plentiful orders are anticipated, and already many sellers report having booked some good contracts. This is a satisfactory report to be able to give, and one which tends to strengthen the market, and holders of the raw material maintain their prices with firmness and without much difficulty, although buyers do not appear very desirous to make purchases. We have no statistics to record this week, and, therefore, it is not easy to ascertain what is really doing to meet the requirements of the trade, but the deliveries for the first fortnight of the month were very good, and there is no reason to believe they are in any way diminishing. It is not easy to discover what the future course of this market is likely to be, but the firmness of holders strongly indicates that they do not expect prices to recede, although at the same time future charters and statistics will doubtless in great measure influence the market. The good deliveries for the forepart of the month will, if continued during the latter half of the month, probably result in reduced stocks when the next statistics are compiled, for although the charters for the first part of August were rather heavy, yet those for the latter part of July were below the usual average, and as they have to be taken into account the total visible stock may not unlikely be reduced.

IRON.—This market remains steady, and in manufactured there is no change to report, the demand continuing only moderate, while prices all round keep firm. As in manufactured so too in the raw material there is very little variation to have to record, prices throughout the week having keep steady, with only a small business being transacted. The market for Scotch pigs has lately been rather unsettled, and influenced to no small extent by the circulation of various rumours of increased production of pigs both in Scotland and Middlesborough. We learn from reliable sources that these rumours are in many instances vague and without authority, and at a meeting of ironmasters, held at Middlesborough last Tuesday, it was resolved to continue the restricted make in that district, providing the Scotch makers agreed likewise to continue their curtailed production. The Scotch masters held their meeting on Wednesday to consider the proposal, and notwithstanding the feeling was generally favourable to continue the reduced make, yet the matter was finally postponed for decision next week. Their determination, whatever it may be, will doubtless bear a great influence upon the market, as by the present arrangement the supplies appear to be kept within the requirements of the trade, and the very heavy public stocks during the last few weeks have been dwindling down. This is a boon which is hardly likely to continue should any increase be made in the production, and therefore as the stocks are still enormous, especially in Glasgow, it is to be hoped that makers will unanimously see their way clear to make no further increase in the output. All branches of the trade just now are said to be satisfactory, and the reports from Glasgow show the shipments last week to have again been very much in excess of those for the corresponding time of last year.

The Glasgow warrant market opened on Monday at 49s. 9d. cash, at which it remained steady, but on Tuesday there was more tone and a slight improvement was visible, and business was done up to 50s. 0½d., closing, however, slightly easier. On Wednesday the price was steady at about 49s. 11d., and yesterday, after 50s. 2½d. had been touched, the market gave way to 50s. 1d., and closes to-day at 50s. 1d. to 50s. 2d. The shipments last week were 14,083 tons, against 10,965 tons for the same week of last year, or an increase of 3118 tons, and which makes the total shipments for the whole of this year 406,435 tons, against 358,281 tons for the same time of last year, and 468,333 tons for the similar period of 1880. The number of furnaces in blast remain at 110, and the total public stock has been reduced by a further 805 tons, now amounting to 630,583 tons, against 631,393 tons last week. The imports of Middlesborough pig iron into Grangemouth last week were 7121 tons, against 5635 tons for the same week of last year, or an increase of 1516 tons, and which leaves a total decrease for the whole of this year compared with last of 45,364 tons. The Cleveland market has not undergone much change, but there has been slightly more disposition manifested to make purchases second hand. Lots of No. 3 are offering at 44s. to 44s. 3d., while makers are asking 44s. 6d. for prompt delivery. One of the most satisfactory features in connection with the trade is the continuance of heavy shipments, up to the middle of this week there having been over 55,000 tons shipped this month. In the manufactured trade there is no change to report, bars and angles continuing to be sold at 6*l.* 5s., and ship plates at 7*l.* per ton.

There is a rather better request for boiler-plates upon the Wolverhampton market and best brands of doubles have realised 10*l.* per ton. Singles are also strong, and up to 14*l.* 10s. has been paid for galvanised sheets. There is a rather better enquiry for hoops, but prices have remained stationary. Common bars are without much change, quotations in some cases are slightly higher, but in others they are somewhat lower, the general quotations for ordinary being 6*l.* 5s. The price of pigs is firm, and makers are well sold. A rather languid tone is reported on the Birmingham market, and the transactions that have been carried through have been limited. The chief business that is doing continues to be in galvanised iron amongst local consumers, enquiries from India for all classes of iron having in great measure fallen off. No alteration is reported in prices either for manufactured iron or the raw material. The trade at Sheffield remains steady, with a fair amount of business being transacted in general merchant iron. Advices from New York of the 18th inst. report that prices of Scotch pigs in America have principally been maintained, but Cleveland makes are 2s. lower. A good demand exists for scrap and old rails, the latter having advanced 10s. in price, and is quoted at $30, while Cleveland pigs rule at $23. The present price for No. 1 Gartsherrie is $26, and for Eglinton $23·59, at which figure hematites are also quoted. The price of Cleveland pigs is reported at $22, but without much business doing.

TIN.—During the past week there has not been nearly so much activity in this market as had characterised it for some time previous, and purchases have been made with far greater hesitation until to-day. Prices have not undergone much variation, but the tone has decidedly weakened, and confidence seems now to have been shaken with regard to the future of the market. Now that there is less life in the market, operators look not only at the bright side of the question, but they also view with great dissatisfaction those events which are considered less favourable. They bring them forward more frequently, and believe that they must produce an adverse effect upon future prices. The chances of dearer money causes a feeling almost of deep despondency to exist, and the slight increase in the visible stock is noted in the last statistics, which at the time produced scarcely any effect, is now viewed with an uneasy feeling, and the market in consequence loses a good deal of its recent support. However, there is still a large amount of interest existing in the maintenance of the market, and great efforts may not unlikely be put forward to push up prices, and with such contrary elements at work it remains to be seen in what direction future prices will tend.

SPELTER has been dull, but there is a shade more enquiry; we quote ordinaries at 16*l.* 17s. 6d. to 17*l.* 2s. 6d.

LEAD very flat this week, business having been done in Spanish under 14*l.*; we quote 13*l.* 17s. 6d. to 14*l.* 2s. 6d.

STEEL.—A quiet market, without variation in prices.

TIN-PLATES.—There is not very much business doing, but prices are fairly well maintained.

QUICKSILVER is in poor demand, but prices remain without change.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has only been moderately active this week. A few mines have been dealt in, but as a rule the quotations given are mere nominal ones, and give way when shares are offered for sale, and just now sellers predominate. Those dealt in have included Bedford United, Wheal Crebor, Tincroft, West Crebor, Great Laxey, East Blue Hills, Gunnislake (Clitters), Wheal Agar, East Pool, Killifreth, Langford, Leadhills, West Kitty, and a few others.

TIN has been rather dull during the week, and there is no change in the standards for ore in Cornwall. In shares very little business has been transacted. Blue Hills are quoted 1 to 1½; Cook's Kitchen, 39½ to 40½; Carn Brea, 11 to 11½; Dolcoath, 74 to 75; Drakewalls, 10s. to 12s.; East Pool, 55½ to 56½; East Blue Hills, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; North Blue Hills, 3s. to 4s.; Kit Hill, ⅛ to ¼; New Kitty, 2⅛ to 3; South Condurrow, 8½ to 9; South Frances, 11⅝ to 12⅛; Tincroft, 11 to 11½; West Basset, 9⅛ to 10. West Kitty, 14 to 14½; nothing particular in the mine. Wheal Agar, 18 to 19.

Wheal Basset, 9¼ to 9¾; Wheal Grenville, 10 to 10½; Wheal Jewell, ⅛ to ¼; Trevaunance, 2⅜ to 2⅝; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 1⅜ to 2; Wheal Peevor, 7 to 7½; Wheal Uny, 5¼ to 5⅜; Wheal Jane, ⅞ to 1⅛; at the meeting, when the call of 5s. per share was made, the accounts showed a loss on five months' working of 1555*l.* and a debit balance of 3372*l.* The tin sold realised 3161*l.* The agents' report stated when the flues are completed and the extra stamps at work there will be a reduction in the cost and an increase in the returns; the prospects were never more promising. Killifreth, 5¼ to 5⅜ ex div.; at the meeting a dividend of 6s. per share (1800*l.*) was declared. The accounts showed a profit of 1454*l.* on four months' working, and a credit balance of 1895*l.*, so that after payment of dividend a balance of 95*l.* was left in hand. The tin sold realised 4713*l.*, whits 919*l.* The officials of the mine recommended a dividend of 5s. per share (1500*l.*), which was nearly the profit made, but they were outvoted, it is said, by the dealers or jobbers in dividends.

Polrose, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; at the meeting the accounts showed liabilities over assets 919*l.* 19s. 4d., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The lode in the shaft has much improved, and it will be continued down to the 112 (now down 109) before driving commences. The agent concludes his report by saying that, "Considering the history of the rich mines of the district in which this Margaret lode is one of the main or champion lodes, and looking at the comparatively shallow depth, I see every reason to believe that by sinking we shall make good discoveries of tin in Polrose, and that the adventurers will be amply rewarded for their perseverance and outlay. Goodevere, 1⅛ to 1¼; New Trumpet, 1 to 1¼. Phœnix, 2½ to 3; a dividend of 2s. is expected on Thursday; Tregembo, 3½ to 3⅝; West Peevor, 12 to 13; West Godolphin, 1½ to 2.

COPPER has been pretty steady, but there has not been much doing in shares, which are mostly nominal. Bedford United, 2¼ to 2½; Carnarvon, ⅝ to ¾; Devon Great Consols, 5⅛ to 6; East Caradon, ⅝ to ¾; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3¼ to 3½; Langford, ⅝ to ¾; Marke Valley, 10s. to 15s.; West Crebor, 10s. to 12s. 6d. Wheal Crebor, 2⅛ to 2⅜: the points in operation are now valued at 130*l.* per fm. New Cook's Kitchen, 6 to 6⅛; Parys Copper, 7s. 6d. to 10s. Prince of Wales, 7s. to 9s.; a good improvement has taken place in the bottom level east, which is worth 20*l.* per fathom for tin. West Caradon, ⅝ to ¾; this mine has also improved. Gilpin's lode in the 38 is worth 25*l.* per fathom. West Seton, 18 to 19; West Tolgus, 13 to 14; Mellanear, 4¾ to 5. Devon Friendship, 4s. to 6s.; the end and rise in the 30 east are worth together 13 tons of arsenical mundic. The stope in the 30 west is worth for copper and mundic 15*l.* per fathom. The end and stope in the 12 east worth together 12 tons; New stope in adit 7 tons. Sortridge Copper, 3s. to 5s.; in about a fortnight the agents hope to clear all the water and get into the 40, where a good lode is expected. North Penstruthal, ⅜ to ½; South Penstruthal, ⅜ to ⅝; Mona, 4½ to 5; Mona Consols, 1 to 1¼: New West Caradon, 2s. to 4s.; South Devon United, ¾ to 1; Gawton, 8s. to 10s.; West Devon, 3½ to 3¾.

LEAD continues moderately firm, but there is very little business doing in shares, and quotations are nominal. Vans are quoted 5¾ to 6¼; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½; Roman Gravels, 8¼ to 8¾; East Roman Gravels, ⅜ to ½; a branch of good lead stuff has come in at the 97 south, and an improvement is expected. No. 2 stope in the 86 is worth 2½ tons lead ore per fathom. The sale this week, 40 tons lead ore, realised 364*l.* South Darren, ¾ to 1; the 120 end is worth 2¾ tons silver-lead ore per fathom, and the stope 2 tons. Pandora end driving south is still opening a good lode. The main stope is looking very well, and worth 2½ tons lead and 2 tons blende per fathom. The sale of ores, 18 tons of lead and 25 tons of blende, realised 208*l.* 2s. 6d. Tankerville, 4s. to 6s.; the boring machinery is at work, and it is expected the new dressing machinery at Bog will be working next week. The sale this week, 102 tons of lead ore, realised 898*l.* 7s., and 70 tons of blende have been sampled. Goddard's Lead, 1 to 1½; Gorsedd and Merllyn, 2½ to 3; Great Holway, 5 to 5½; Herodsfoot, 4s. to 6s.; Leadhills, 3¼ to 3½; Pennant, 4½ to 5; Pen-yr-Orsedd, 10s. to 20s.; Sinclair, 1 to 1½; Gwernymynydd, ½ to 1½; Frongoch, 1 to 1½; Goginan, ¾ to 1½; Grogwinion, 1¼ to 1⅝; North Grogwinion, 1 to 1½; Ystwith, ⅛ to ⅜.

FOREIGN MINES.—Akankoo, ⅜ to ½; Alamillos, 1½ to 2; Almada and Tirito, ½ to ⅝; Australian, 2¼ to 2⅜; Birdseye Creek, 1⅜ to 1½; Bratsberg, 1⅜ to 1⅝; Broadway, 1¾ to 2¼; Canadian Copper and Sulphur, ⅜ to 1⅜; Cape Copper, 50 to 52; Chile Gold, ½ to ¾; Colar, ⅛ to ¼; Cootacovil, ½ to ⅝; Copiapo, 3¼ to 3⅜; Devala Central, ¾ to 1; Devala Moyar, 1 to 1⅛; Devala Provident, 1-16th to 3-16th; Don Pedro, 3-16ths to 5-16ths; Fortuna, 3½ to 4; Frontino and Bolivia, 2½ to 2¾; General Mining, 4⅜ to 5½; Gold Hill, 1 to 1¼; Hoover Hill, ⅛ to ⅜; Indian Glenrock, 1 to 1¼; Indian Consolidated, 0 to ¾; Indian Phœnix, 1⅜ to 1½; Indian Trevelyan, ⅜ to ⅝; Kapanga, ¾ to 1.

La Plata, 2 to 2½; the smelting statement to Aug. 19 shows ore smelted in week 579 tons, which produced 18,800 ozs. silver and 147 tons lead, the value of the consignment being 6666*l.* Linares, 3½ to 4; Mason and Barry (to bearer), 16½ to 16⅝; New Quebrada, 4 to 4½; Ooregum, ⅛ to ¼; Panulcillo, 6¼ to 6⅜; Rhodes Reef, ½ to ¾; Richmond, 9 to 9½ ex div.; Ruby and Dunderberg, 1½ to 2; Rio Tinto (shares to bearer), 25½ to 25⅝; South-East Wynaad, 3⅛ to 3⅜; Tambracherry, ¾ to 1; Tharsis, 40½ to 41½; Wentworth, ½ to ¾; Wynaad Perseverance, ¾ to 1.

Corporation of South Australia, 1 to 1½; Colombian Gold, ⅜ to ⅝; Michipicoten, ⅞ to 1⅛; Placerville, 1 to 1⅛; Yuba, par to ⅛; Nouveau Monde, 7s. to 9s.; Organos, 3 to 3½; the monthly report is expected to-morrow. Panulcillo, 6½ to 6¾; St. John del Rey, 160 to 180; Tolima, 2½ to 3½.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has been very unsettled all the week, but, although there has been nothing approaching animation, a considerable amount of business has been got through. The dealings have, as usual, been principally confined to foreign mines, but there has been a larger number of transactions in British than for many weeks past. Great Laxey have been done at 17, Van at 6, Tincroft at 11, amongst others, and the quotations for many in which no actual business is recorded are certainly higher. In foreign mine shares prices also show, in many instances, a substantial advance, Cape Copper having been done at 51½, Chile Gold at ⅝, Kapanga as high as ½; though they close weaker—La Plata at 2 3-16th, Mason and Barry at 16½, and Nouveau Monde at ⅜; but Richmonds have had a somewhat heavy drop, having been done as low as 8⅝ and closing 9 to 9½. Considering the season, the number of transactions daily recorded—dealings in from 15 to 20 different concerns—cannot but be regarded as encouraging.

During the past week the Cornish mine market has been quiet and business inactive, transactions being considerably less numerous than in the previous week. At Killifreth meeting on Tuesday a dividend of 6s. per share was declared. Closing quotations are:—Carn Brea, 11¼ to 11¾; Cook's Kitchen, 39 to 39½; Dolcoath, 74½ to 75; East Pool, 54¾ to 55½; Killifreths, 5⅜ to 5½; New Cook's Kitchen, 6 to 6⅛; Pedn-an-drea, 3⅜ to 3⅞; Croftys, 12½ to 12⅝; South Frances, 11½ to 12; Tincroft's, 11¼ to 11⅜; West Basset, 10 to 10¼; West Frances, 10½ to 10⅝; West Kitty, 14 to 14½; Wheal Agar, 18 to 18½; Wheal Basset, 9½ to 9⅝; Wheal Peevor, 7½ to 8; Tregembo, 3⅞ to 4⅛; Wheal Jane, ⅝ to ¾; Wheal Prussia, ⅜ to ⅝; Wheal Uny, 5⅛ to 5⅜.

In Indian Gold Mine shares there have been numerous transactions, though not for large amounts, and prices are fairly maintained. No news of any great importance has been received during the week, but a miner who has recently returned states that he has brought over 2 dwts. of gold with him, and that as to the existence of reefs in the Wynaad district there can be no doubt that they are numerous, although many of them do not contain gold which can be extracted, and some contain no gold whatever. The existence of a reef does not necessarily imply the presence of gold, but gold is often found in the mullock when none exists in the reef itself. The dealings this week have been confined almost exclusively to the Wynaad mines, those of Mysore being altogether neglected. The internal dispute in Mysore Reefs appears likely to annihilate the entire concern unless it can be very quickly settled. With regard to the Indian Kingston and Sandhurst Company's progress, Mr. W. R. Moore (Pundalur, July 28) writes that his machine for facilitating the chlorination process will be at work in a few weeks. He wishes to inform Mr. James Polkinghorne (*Mining Journal*, June 17) that he never claimed the invention of chlorine gas nor desired to deprive Plattner of any of the honour due to him. Mr. Moore is not unacquainted with Plattner's process, but appears disinclined to admit the impossibility of modifications which may secure increased facility and economy in applying the principle.

In Electric Light Companies shares there has been decidedly more doing, and prices close better than last week. Brush Parents (4*l.* paid) and Hammonds have monopolised almost the whole of the business, which is made up almost entirely of speculative transactions, but there have also been dealings in Brush Parents, fully paid, Australasian Electric Light, Power, and Storage, Great Western Electric Light and Power, Swan United Electric Light, and some others. This is a better show of business than has been obtainable for some weeks, and a very general opinion is entertained that with the approach of winter, which will afford another opportunity of testing the relative merits of the several lights introduced and to be introduced, electric light enterprises will come into high favour. Several of the half floated companies are reported to be making very satisfactory progress both in filling their share lists and per-

fecting their technical arrangements. The J. B. Rogers Company sent out its letters of allotment on Thursday.

Phœnix United, 2¾ to 3; and more business is reported. The mines continue to look well, and the lode at the 60 fm. level, east of Stowe's shaft, has further improved. The meeting is called for Thursday, and will be held on the mine, when the accounts to be presented will show a considerable balance of profit on the 16 weeks' working. A dividend of 2s. per share—the same amount as was declared at the last meeting—is expected.

Devon Great Consols, 5¾ to 6¼, and reported in demand. The lode in the 137 fm. level is expected to be intersected in the course of a few days to the east of the cross-course; the 190 west is producing 2 tons of copper ore and 3 tons mundic per fathom, and is likely to improve. Devon Great United, ½ to ¾; according to the agent's report the rock drills will be set to work next week.

East Wheal Rose have advanced, and are now quoted 11-16 to 13-16, and a strong buying tendency is reported. The stopes in Innes' lode are said to have improved in value. Middleton's lode, which is being worked at the 10, is reported rich, even at this shallow depth.

Kit Hill Great Consols, ½ to ⅝; an increase of water issuing from the back of the great tunnel level, the agents state, has interfered with progress being made in driving during the past week. The shaft will shortly be down to the required depth, when cross-cuts will be extended to intersect several tin lodes.

Mounts Bay, 7-16 to 9-16; it is reported that Browne's lode is improving, and the lodes in the Sydney Godolphin sett are turning out a quantity of tin which will keep the stamps going regularly when completed.

Drakewalls, ½ to ¾; in another column will be found a report from the manager as to the several operations now being carried on. Another parcel of black tin is being prepared for the market. South Devon United, ⅝ to 1; the report of the agent shows that the 110 fm. level is gradually improving, approaching under the 100 fm. level, where the rich lode of copper ore was found valued at 130*l.* to 160*l.* per fm.

Tresavean, 9-16 to 11-16, firm; 24 heads of stamps are at work and will, it is understood, be kept going night and day in future, and that regular returns will now be made.

Mount Carbis, 4 to 4½; the discovery made here during the week of the Great Flat Lode at the 50 crosscut is regarded as of significant importance. It has not yet been driven into beyond 2 ft., but is described by the agents as being as hard as steel, and so far as seen a mass of tin. This, it is added, judging from the rich tin-stone being brought to surface, would appear to be a fair description. The tin-ground on the Great Flat Lode in this mine is now proved to be rich for 10 fms. below where first intersected, and they will soon have the sump down again for the other 10 fms. As they have a great length on the course of the lodes, say quite half-a-mile, this discovery will give the mine considerable value. As the 50 now drains the whole of the tin ground above to the 38 fm. level, it is calculated that the returns, already good, will be rapidly increased.

Richmond, 8¾ to 9¼; the usual telegram from the mines state that the week's run was $22,000 from 480 tons of ore, with one furnace. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of $30,000. The superintendent's report to July 31 gives the details of operations to that date.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 1⅝ to 1¾; new, 1⅝ to 1¾; the usual weekly report shows that good progress has been made in sinking the shaft 18 ft. during the week, total 110 ft. below the 700 ft. level. This, it is added, proves that the ground is soft and easy—an indication that ore may be encountered. No. 8 ore body, below the 700 ft. level (referred to last week, but in error called No. 3) has turned out much smaller than was anticipated; drifts, however, are now being run from the cave, and the management hope to meet the ore body again in one direction or the other. A point worth noting is that work had just been commenced at the Home Ticket Mine on ground which for some time has been in dispute; the case has been decided in favour of the Ruby Company. It is stated by experts that the lode in the Home Ticket Mine is the mother lode of the district. It is expected that shipments of ore will at once commence from this mine. The shipments for the week amounted to 72 tons.

Eureka (Nevada) Silver, ⅜ to ½; although the report from the Bald Eagle Mine this week does not show any improvement a fair amount of work has been accomplished in favourable ground on numerous small seams of good ore. The Williamsburg is still closed on account of the fire.

The California Gold Mining Company of Colorado have received the following telegram from the mine:—"Commenced milling ore with 25 stamps until lower levels are unwatered and work resumed in them."

Asia Minor, par to ⅛ prem.; the first ordinary general meeting of shareholders is to be held on Tuesday next. The directors' report and statement of accounts have been issued to the members. The balance of cash at bankers and investments to May 31, the period of closing the accounts, was 18,372*l.* 12s. 1d.

In Lead Mine Shares there has been somewhat more business doing, but prices remain without material alteration. Tankerville Great Consols ¼ to ⅜; about 102 tons of lead ore have been sold this week, realising 898*l.* 7s. They have also sampled 70 tons of blende for sale next week. The managers state that the 80 west at Pennerley averages 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, and they hope to see the bottom of the Bog Mine by the end of September. Mr. A. Waters telegraphs this Friday afternoon—Pumps and rods fixed to bottom of Bog Mine. All doing well. Roman Gravels, 9 to 9½, and in demand. The monthly sale of 250 tons of lead ore this week realised 2323*l.* 15s. The pair of engines to drive the rock drills are in their place, and the new boiler, which is at Minsterley, will be at the mines this week, when no time will be lost in getting the same to work.

Leadhills shares are reported to have been in good demand closing at 3⅜ to 3½, owing, it is said, to the satisfactory meeting of shareholders last week. The lode in the shaft continues to be of equal value, worth about 9 to 10 tons per fathom, or equal to about 200*l.* per fathom for length of shaft. The bottom levels—70, 85, and 100 fm. levels—continue to improve, and the various operations at surface are progressing satisfactorily. The secretary, Mr. F. R. Wilson (Aug. 25) writes:—The Chairman at our meeting on Aug. 18 accorded a well-earned meed of praise to our resident manager, Mr. Thomas Newbigging, whose name is inadvertently given as Newdigate. Please allow me to correct the error.

The estimated traffic receipts of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railroad Company for the first week in August were $111,075 (for six working days), against $93,049 last year, showing an estimated increase of $18,026.

As a result of the projected establishment of a parcels post the London and North-Western, Northern, the Midland, and the Great Western Companies, amongst others, announce that a scale of reduced charges for the conveyance of parcels by passenger trains will come in force on the 1st proximo.

The Protector Lamp and Lighting Company, Worsley, Manchester, are, although their works have been destroyed by fire, carrying on their business in temporary premises.

"American *versus* Indian Gold Mines" is the title of a pamphlet by "A Practical Miner," published by Messrs. Dorrington Brothers, Strand, in which the Isabelle Gold Mine is highly recommended. There are also some remarks on Cornish tin and copper mines.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. WEBB and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Alliance British and Foreign, 36¼; Commercial Union, 22⅛ to 22¾; City of London Fire, 1¼; Employers' Liability Association Corporation, 2¾; Fire Insurance Association 3 1/16 to 3 3/16; Guardian, 67; Imperial Fire, 143 to 143½; London, 60; London and Provincial Fire, ⅞; Marine, 26¼; Merchants' Marine, 1¾ to 1 15/16; Rock Life, 8 1/16 to 8 3/16; Standard Fire 2 1/16 to 2 5/16.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. WEBB and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been:—Bahia, 18½; Commercial, 195; Continental Union, 25½ to 25¾; ditto 7 per cent. pref., 25½; Gas Light and Coke, A (ordinary), 168½ to 172½, ex. div.; ditto C, 10 per cent. pref, 217, ex div.; ditto D, 10 per cent. pref., 219, ex div.; ditto 7 per cent. max., 130 to 131½, ex div.; ditto 4½ per cent. Debenture, 111⅛; Imperial Continental, 192½ to 194½; London, 212; ditto First Pref., 136; Malta and Mediteranean, 1 15/16 to 2 1/16; Monte Video, 12¾ to 13; Oriental New, 6; Rio de Janeiro 25⅞ to 26¼; South Metropolitan, A, 207¼ to 208; ditto B, 180 to 182.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. ABBOTT, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

RAILWAY AND GENERAL MARKETS.—Referring to the course of business done to-day during official hours (11 to 3) Mr. Ferdinand R. Kirk, Birchin-lane, writes:—*Opening:* Egyptian Unified is comparatively neglected at 61*l.*, Peruvian Sixes retain their position at 15¾ to 15⅞, Turks, while firm, show little alteration. In view of the settlement commencing on Monday, very little business is doing. There is a further fall of ½ in North British, yesterday the decline was 2*l.* per cent. During the week there has been more enquiry for mining shares, especially for those at a low price, among them being Prince of Wales, Herodsfoot, East Wheal Rose, and East Blue Hills. Herodsfoot, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; East Wheal Rose, 9s. to 11s.; West Crebor, 8s. to 10s.; Organos, 3¼ to 3¾; Wheal Crebor, 2¾ to 2⅞; Roman Gravels, 8¾ to 8¾; Chile Gold, ½ to ⅝; Cardiff and Swansea Colliery, 1¼ to 2; Newport Abercarn, 9 to 9¼.—*Closing:* Mexican Railway stock has been dealt in at 12⅜, last night the price was 12⅝. There was a time when the 20*l.* shares were utterly neglected at ¾ to 1*l.* Brighton A continues buoyant, and has touched 121½ to 121¼.

CHILE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—In the circular of the directors, giving extract from manager's report of July 26, published in last week's *Mining Journal*, there was an unfortunate typographical error in the tabular statement of the gold produce for the first half of the present year, although it is correctly given a few lines previously. The correct figures are—January, 620 ozs.; February, 607 ozs.; March, 708 ozs.; April, 1152 ozs.; May, 1852 ozs.; June, 1832 ozs. (*not* 1132 as printed)=6771 ozs. During the first four months 20 stamps were in use; in May and June 30 stamps, but during June they were run 23 working days only, so that the produce is satisfactorily increasing each month.

OOREGUM, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—The letter upon this subject from "W. E." published in last week's *Mining Journal* has, from the circumstance that the statements made are not in accordance with fact, brought forth a complaint from Mr. F. Kensington. It is well known that Cornish miners hold in especial contempt all who have obtained their mining knowledge elsewhere than in the mines, and it will be recollected that when the great Robert Stephenson was sent out to manage mines in South America, the Cornish miners who had acquired the language before he got out there gave him great trouble by constantly impressing upon the natives that "that young fellow was not sent out to interfere with the miners, but was only a clerk who brought out the money with orders to pay the workpeople regularly." It seems that Mr. Kensington has been made the subject of a similar practical joke; to neutralise which he sends a mass of documentary evidence which shows, amongst other things, that by resolution of the board of directors of March 8, 1881, he was appointed assistant manager. His exact position was defined in a formal document explaining the "scale of duties falling within Capt. Bryant's actual personal supervision as being in charge of the mining operations on the understanding that Mr. Kensington is in charge of the works generally including payment of wages." Capt. Bryant was directed to lay out and arrange all surface and underground works, fix site of shafts, machinery, tramroads, &c.; determine the works to be executed for developing, unwatering, or ventilating the reefs, and to superintend all underground and surface works; to set and enter bargains, dismiss (other than those under agreement with the company) or employ all workmen, and enter up the bargain book, measurement book, cartage book, drawing book, &c. Capt. Bryant was moreover to keep up the plans of the underground workings, send tracings to London, report to the directors weekly, with more detailed general report monthly, and indent for such materials as might be required at the mines. The mine office was alway to be open to Mr. Kensington for his inspection, and Mr. Kensington was to enter Capt. Bryant's verified accounts of underground and surface work in the monthly cost-sheets, and to receive Capt. Bryant's intents for materials. The last clause of the instructions states that Capt. Bryant is to confer daily with Mr. Kensington with the view of conducting the affairs of the company to the greatest advantage, cheapening the cost of labour, materials, &c., and of quickening the development of the mine. Upon Dr. Atcherley ceasing his connection with the company, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. were officially requested to place Mr. Kensington in charge of the mine and property belonging to the company. Subsequently, Mr. Kensington received a letter dated London, April 29, 1881, addressed to the "Manager of the Ooregum Mine." It is regrettable that Mr. Kensington should have been caused any annoyance by the letter of "W. E.," but the foregoing very full explanation will at once remove all erroneous impressions that may have been formed.

THE ORGANOS GOLD MINES.—The greatest possible interest continues to be evinced by the investing public in the progress of the market for these shares, and this interest is heightened by the expectation that the monthly report, which, it is thought, cannot fail to be favourable, will be received to-morrow or Monday, while the report of the first crushings should be received about Sept. 28. If any criterion of the value of a mining property is to be derived from the reports, there can be little doubt that the Organos must prove a most successful concern. We learn that a new mining company will in a few days be launched under the same auspices as the Organos, and upon much the same terms as regards capital, promotion, &c. This new concern will, it is said, be, so far as a mine can be such, a certain success, and we are informed that the bulk of the shares have already been applied for. The advent of this company will probably be announced with all particulars in our next issue.

Mr. Justice Chitty has appointed Mr. Thomas Stephen Evans the official liquidator of the Wala Wynaad Indian Gold Mining Company.

TO QUARRY PROPRIETORS.

MR. E. PRITCHARD, a practical Quarryman and experienced Manager, is OPEN to INSPECT SLATE QUARRIES, and report the same on the most reasonable terms. Will also undertake to work Quarries paying royalty.
For further information, apply at Glandur House, Llanberis.

A PRACTICAL MINING ENGINEER, just returned from South America, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Thoroughly understands Extraction of Precious Metals from Refractory Ores by most simple and cheap methods; has also specimens of a mine which will give large results with small capital; interview.
Address, "Cuenca," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, a thorough practical Accountant and Bookkeeper, who has had many years' experience of Mining Accounts and Office Management, DESIRES a SITUATION of a responsible and confidential nature. Speaks French and Spanish. Highest references.
Address, "W. H. B.," 176, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

AN ESTABLISHED COMPANY require the SERVICES of a COMPETENT MAN as MANAGER.
The company's operations include Sulphur Ore Mining and the Manufacture of Ochres and of Artificial Manures. A knowledge of Machinery indispensable.
Address, "T. B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MANAGER for an important COPPER MINE in the South of Spain. To an energetic and thoroughly capable man good encouragement will be given.
Address, "Espana," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ARGENTIFEROUS COPPER MINE—TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED, SEVERAL SUMS of £250 to £1000 to COMPLETE a SYNDICATE for the PURCHASE of a most VALUABLE MINE in the Basses Pyrenees, 11 hours only from Bayonne. Estimated annual returns at least 22 per cent. See report of English mining engineer (highest authority on Pyrenean Mines), sent on application. Contract with first Swansea house to take whole produce at liberal prices. Mine easily inspected by investors during present holidays.
Address, "A. C. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SULPHUR ORE.

WANTED, THREE HUNDRED to FOUR HUNDRED TONS PER MONTH of GOOD QUALITY SULPHUR ORE. State price and quantity per month, delivered on the Mersey; also send copy of analysis of ore if there be one; cupreous ore not objected to.
Address, "Mundic," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, AND ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, SOUTH KENSINGTON, AND JERMYN STREET.
The SESSION 1882-83 WILL OPEN ON OCTOBER 2ND, 1882.
The Prospectus may be obtained from the Registrar, Normal School of Science South Kensington, S.W.

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,
ARE BUYERS OF
LEAD ASHES SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS, ANTIMONIAL LEAD, COPPER MATTE, TIN ASHES, &c and DROSS or ORES containing COPPER, LEAD AND ANTIMONY.

MANSON, WOODS, AND CARTER,
AMERICAN MINING AND FINANCE AGENTS.
Commissions undertaken personally or by letter.
Titles advised on, and certified abstracts obtained
Securities registered, and Dividends collected.
SPECIAL BUSINESS IN FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGE BONDS.
Particulars on application
BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY.
OFFICES: 35, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.
Agents for the New York "Mining Record."

ROBERT C. FISHER AND SON,
GENERAL, CONSULTING, AND MINING ENGINEERS
SWANSEA,
REPORT ON MINERAL PROPERTIES AND MINES,
ADVISE ON ALL QUESTIONS OF THE WORKING AND MANAGEMENT OF MINES.

EDGAR JACKSON
(Associate Royal School Mines),
ANALYST AND ASSAYER,
Assays or Com lete Analyses made of Copper, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Tin, and other Ores. ASSAYING TAUGHT.
106, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON,

JOHN THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL.
Mines Inspected, and Advice given as to Purchase or Sale of Shares.
On the Mining Market over Twenty Years.
Telegraphic Address: "THOMAS, REDRUTH."

NEW TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Those who are desirous of INVESTING HEREIN should apply at once to the Associated Mineowners' Corporation, Grampound-road Cornwall.

ABBOTT, PAGE, AND CO.,
STOCKBROKERS,
42, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
The upward tendency of the Metal Market is causing the price of all good Home Mining Shares to rise rapidly.
WE RECOMMEND, amongst others, for an immediate large rise, the shares of—
EAST WHEAL ROSE.
TRESAVEAN.
MOUNT'S BAY.
HOME MINES TRUST.
All fully paid.
A., P., and Co.'s Circular will be sent post free on application.
Their last month's recommendations resulted in large profits to their clients. The recommendations in the present Circular will, no doubt, be equally correct.
Business transacted at low commissions in all descriptions of Stock Exchange Securities.

SAMUEL JAMES, STOCK BROKER AND MINING SHARE DEALER, 14, ANGEL COURT, LONDON, E.C.
Son of Capt. A. T. JAMES, late of South Frances, and other mines.
Member of the Redruth Mining Exchange.
OFFERS FOR SALE, all or part, of the following shares free of commission:—

20 Arendal.	60 Glenroy.	50 South Frances.
50 Bedford.	20 Grogwinion.	100 South Penstruthal.
20 Blue Hills.	35 Gunnislake (Clitters).	30 Tamar.
50 Bratsberg.	200 Herodsfoot.	100 Tankerville
75 Camborne Vean.	25 Hingston Down.	10 Tincroft.
10 Carn Brea.	20 Killifreth.	20 Tin Hill.
5 Cook's Kitchen.	25 Kit Hill, 7s. 6d.	10 West Basset.
200 Cootacovil.	30 Langford.	10 West Frances.
100 Coates.	100 Moria Du.	20 West Kitty.
50 Devon Gt. Uni., 7s 6d	200 Mysore Reef.	35 West Devon.
100 Devon Friendship.	25 New Kitty.	10 West Peevor.
100 D'Eresby Mountain.	50 North Busy.	20 West Polbreen.
10 Dolcoath.	100 Norway Copper.	5 West Seton.
30 Drakewalls.	500 Old Owlacombe.	5 Wheal Agar.
55 East Blue Hills.	100 Parys Copper.	15 Wheal Basset.
30 East Buller.	100 Penhalls.	10 Wheal Grenville.
30 East Chiverton.	50 Phœnix United.	25 Wheal Jane.
10 East Pool.	4 South Caradon.	10 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).
100 East Roman Gravels.	20 South Condurrow.	
50 Eberhardt.	100 South Crebor.	50 Wheal Uny.
20 Frongoch.	10 South Crofty.	25 Wheal Crebor.
50 Gawton.	46 South Devon.	150 Wheal Sisters.

The present is a favourable opportunity to purchase low priced shares, and I strongly recommend their purchase.
S. JAMES is a buyer or seller of all Home and Foreign Mining shares at close market prices.
Orders by letter or telegram promptly attended to.
Speculative accounts not opened on any terms whatever.

STOCK EXCHANGE SPECULATION ON THE ONLY SAFE SYSTEM.
Losses Limited to 1 or 2 per cent.
LARGE PROFITS CAN BE REALISED.

PUT OR CALL OPTIONS.
Our Circular on OPTIONS will be forwarded on application, containing full explanations of the system. Everyone desirous of making money should study it. By the mode adopted the profits are unlimited, and the losses strictly confined to the amount paid for the PUT or CALL.
SPECULATIONS WITHOUT OPTIONS.
In this case the losses can be limited to the cover or deposit. Having special sources of information, we are enabled to advise clients to advantage. The Telephone and the Exchange Telegraph are laid on to our offices.
A Printed Register of non-quoted Shares for Sale and Purchase is kept, free of charge, for the convenience of clients.
ADDRESS:
MASTERMAN SMITH AND CO.,
STOCKBROKERS,
58, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 29 years)
ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTED FREE OF ANY CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
Notice to Investors and Speculators. Mr. BUDGE has DEALINGS in—

50 Bedford United.	50 Hoover Hill.	125 Potosi.
50 Chile Gold.	100 Herodsfoot.	150 Pestarena.
75 Colorado.	25 Hingston Down.	150 Rhodes Reef.
50 Colorado.	100 Indian Consolidated.	50 South Devon.
100 Carn Camborne.	50 Indian Phœnix.	50 South Penstruthal.
150 Devon Friendship.	100 Javali.	20 South Tolcarne.
100 Devala Moyar.	30 Kit Hill.	50 Tolima A.
70 Drakewalls.	70 Kapanga.	50 Trevaunance.
100 Exchequer.	20 Lead Hills.	5 West Kitty
100 East Blue Hills.	100 Langford.	50 West Polbreen.
50 East Caradon.	25 New Kitty.	40 West Godolphin.
100 Eureka Nevada.	65 North Blue Hills.	50 West Crebor.
70 Gawton.	50 Organos.	50 Wheal Coates.
60 Glenroy.	20 Penhalls.	100 Wheal Jewell.
100 Gold Coast.	100 Prince of Wales.	20 Wheal Uny.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Trevaunance United Mines shares. See report in last week's Journal. The important discovery just made must considerably enhance the intrinsic value of these mines.

WANTED, a SITUATION ABROAD in the MINING DEPARTMENT by Advertiser, who has been in California and Nevada, and has had considerable experience in Gold and Silver Quartz Mines.
Apply to JOHN P. BOSANKO, Tregathenan Cottage, Sithney, Helston, Cornwall.

MR. THOMAS CORNISH, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER AND FINANCE AGENT.
Twenty-five Years Practical Experience in Australian Gold Mining and Management.
Advice on Gold Mining Investment.
Author of "Gold Mining: its Results and its Requirements."
81, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 40, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of STOCKS and SHARES at close market prices.

BAINBRIDGE, SEYMOUR, AND RATHBONE,
MINING AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
2, GREAT GEORGE STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

Notices to Correspondents

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbes during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be *filed* on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Received,—"C. S. R." (Alma, Colorado): Next week—"One in Court" (New Callao): The letter is far too personal for publication, without the writer's name being attached—"B. R. W."—"T. H. P." (Dublin)—"Civil Engineer" (Pennsylvania): We shall be glad to receive the details—The letter from "An Irishman" (Belfast) is not adapted for publication; its insertion would in no way serve the cause the writer considers it likely to advance—"H.J.M" (South Condurrow)—"T. A. R."—"Old Miner" (Ashburton): We have not space for the publication of such details—"Shareholder" (Devon Great Consols)—"Shareholder" (Wheal Coates).

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 26, 1882.

MINING VENTILATION, VENTILATORS, AND COMPRESSED AIR, &c.

As the principal centre for the production of engines and machinery, it was only what might have been expected on the occasion of such a gathering as took place last week in Leeds that prominence should be given to mining appliances, especially as regards ventilation and ventilators, while a great change has taken place during the last few years. The furnace has been superseded by the fan, although there are a good many mining engineers who have a preference for the former. Yet during the present year we have had explosions in mines where the fan has been the ventilating medium, thus showing that too great dependence should not be placed on any of the mechanical or other ventilators. It has been thought by many that we had attained to a high state of perfection, as regards ventilation by means of the various fans that have been introduced, giving, as they do, a large quantity of air per minute, but most practical men will agree with the remarks made by Mr. J. Head, of Middlesborough, at Leeds, that when they heard of mining explosions taking place so frequently, attended with serious loss of life, the mechanical engineer must feel deeply humiliated when he read the account of such disasters, and felt that nobody could suggest a remedy, or do anything to prevent them in the future. As was pointed out with some force, all the mechanical ventilators now in use were on the principle of exhaustion, or drawing the air out of the mine, and not forcing it forward in all directions, which it is apparent would be much better for keeping a mine cool, the men in a healthy condition, and clearing off at the same time any gas that might be given off in the course of working. Hitherto we believe attention has not been given in this direction, although its importance must be evident to all practically acquainted with mining operations, and we certainly coincide with the view of Mr. Head that the right principle of mechanical ventilation of mines was rather to force the air through the mine than to suck the air out of it, for it certainly appears strange than when air was required to be breathed in the most remote part of a mine, and when it was required above all things to keep pressure upon the face of the coal, and to dilute the noxious air of the mine, some means could not be adopted to change the system to one of pressure, forcing the air to the extreme ends of the mine, and then letting it flow back as best it could.

But when the ventilating fan was put on to something like its full extent, when the barometer fell, the result, we are told, was to make the gas in the mine to exude faster, as more air was passed into it, and thus making things worse. To our thinking there should not be much difficulty in the present advanced state of mechanical science to provide a means for forcing the air in a high state of purity into all parts of a mine, even where the workings go for a long way from the bottom of the shaft, and entirely neutralise the gases, for an active and continuous current of air will always draw them to the open air. Ventilating fans now in use at so many places have done good work exhausting at the rate of 200,000 to 300,000 cubic feet of air per minute, and we should think could be adapted to force the air into a mine. Fabry's machine is comparatively little known in this country, but it is different from the ventilating fans of Guibal, Schiele, Lemeille, and others, but it has long been at work in Belgium. It is used for the forcing of air through mines, for which it is particularly well adapted, whilst it is a by no means costly apparatus. The Fabry consists of a couple of wheels on parallel axes revolving in a case in opposite directions by means of external toothed wheels, three teeth of each axle driving the air, but owing to their peculiar shape and their contact in the centre the air was prevented from returning. One of these machines, each cog or tooth being 6 ft. 6 in. in length and 5 ft. 7 in. in its projection from the centre, was propelled by a steam-engine of 12 in. cylinder and 2 ft. stroke, nominally 12-horse power, gave 25 cubic ft, of air per minute. The machine has been extensively used by gas companies for pumping gas through the purifiers, and is consequently well adapted for pumping air. For exhausting the machine has been equally effective, and a small one at the Bois de Boussu exhausted 21,000 cubic feet of air, an exhaustion of 4·7 in., or 24·6 lbs. per square foot drag, equivalent to 16·6-horse power of useful effect. With the fans now at work, and which may be termed displacement machines, it appears that by reversing the engine the currents of air throughout the mine are also reversed, and by this means the ventilation may be aided. It is, therefore, evident that the existing fans could be made to force air into a mine as well as exhausting it.

The subject is certainly a most important one in connection with mining operations and the safety of the miners, and the fact of its having received the attention it did at the Leeds meeting must ensure for it the thoughtful consideration of those who have made ventilating appliances a speciality and a study. But there is another point to which our mechanical inventors and engineers might carefully take into consideration with a view to its utilisation, that is the advantages that could be obtained from a more extended use of compressed air in mines. It is now extensively used for underground haulage, although the useful effect obtained from it is not equal to that given by water, but it has some advantages over the latter in mines. It has also been found to be about the only power suitable for the working of coal cutting machines, which in the course of time must come into operation on far a more extensive scale than has been the case at present. It is said that in the working of the latter the exhaust air is of some consequence in keeping the place where it is given off cool and pleasant, but there is not a great deal in this; what is wanted being a system in which the fresh air will be constantly pouring in through the roads and up to the working faces. One would think that with air-compressing engines at the bottom of a mine there should not be much difficulty in materially aiding the ventilation. Indeed, it is admitted that an engine worked by compressed air at the bottom of a mine in the in-take or return airway can be exhausted into the road without any detriment whatever, so that some weakly ventilated places could be benefited by exhausting into the air-ways. A great deal has been made out of the loss of power by the use of compressed air, but experience has shown that a great deal of the loss in early stages of compressing air is being got over. At the Marie Colliery a system has been in favourable operation for some time. The air is compressed to four atmospheres after the piston with liquid packing has reached three-fifths instead of three-fourths of its stroke, and the compressed air occupies two-fifths instead of one-fourth of the space in the cylinder, and from this the useful effect has been increased. Air is the great power in the safe working of mines, and we believe that the discussion at Leeds with respect to the forcing of the air into mines instead of exhausting it, together with the more general application of air-compressing engines near to the working places, will meet with the attention they deserve, and result in ensuring increased safety to those who have to work at such great depths from the surface and with the feeblest of lights to guide them.

THE AMERICAN HARVEST, AND THE IRON TRADE.

It seems now to be generally admitted that the American harvest of 1882 will be one of unprecedented abundance. The probable yield of wheat in the United States is estimated, indeed, at no less than 500,000,000 bushels, or 62,500,000 quarters. The nearest approach to these stupendous aggregates was witnessed in 1880, when a crop of 480,000,000, or 60,000,000 quarters, was obtained. As the population of the United States has sensibly increased even during the last two years, the quantity of American wheat available for exportation this year may not be materially larger than in 1880. But even if it attains the importance of that year it is quite clear that a great impetus must be given to American railroad traffic and to American railroad interests generally. Sufficient attention has probably scarcely been given to the fact that the material progress of the United States has been much more rapid during the last five years than at any previous period in the history of the Republic. At the close of June, 1882, the population of the American Union was estimated at 52,799,000, while the corresponding population at the close of June, 1877, did not exceed 46,351,000. It follows that the population of the American Republic expanded in the five years ending June 30, 1882, to the extent of 6,448,000. At the close of June, 1872, the population of the Republic was 40,595,000. It follows that the increase of population between 1877 and 1882 was 692,000 in excess of the corresponding increase of population between 1872 and 1877. If we carry the comparison back a few years further the difference will be seen to be much more striking. Thus, the increase in the population of the American Union between 1877 and 1882 exceeded the corresponding increase between 1867 and 1872 by 2,064,000. It thus appears that not only has American population greatly increased, but that the increase has grown in a materially accelerated ratio. This result is largely attributable to the development of American agriculture in the Great West, and to the remarkable growth of American railroads, which have kept pace with and assisted the progress of the Union in every department of industry.

We have gone into these particulars because nothing is more calculated to assist a further material development of the United States than a good harvest, such as that which has been secured in 1882. The money which will pour into the United States this year from Europe for the supplies of American wheat which will be despatched across the Atlantic in 1882-83 will further help to develope the Western States, and will encourage the prosecution of the numerous railroad extensions for which those States will afford ample scope. The good harvest of 1882 must, then, be regarded with satisfaction by the British iron trade, as it will have the certain effect of imparting increased strength to American metallurgy, and indirectly assisting, in consequence, the iron trade of Great Britain and Western Europe. The prospects of the iron trade appear to us, indeed, to have sensibly improved during the last month. An abundant harvest in the United States has become a matter of certainty; the harvest in France and the United Kingdom has been secured under much more favourable conditions than during the last two or three years; and the war in Egypt appears to be reduced to a comparatively limited local conflict, of which the issue is not doubtful. A great war in the East would not only have been lamentable in itself, but it could not have failed to have interrupted the general course of the world's commerce. Happily, however, the quarrel which has been forced upon us by Arabi Pacha does not appear likely to involve us in trouble with any of the great Powers of the world; and hence the favourable prospects resulting from the abundant harvest in the United States are not likely to be neutralised by grave troubles in other directions. It is probable, also, that as railroads advance into the remoter districts of the West and South-West of the United States, there may be some chance of a revived demand for British railway *materiél* in those localities in which the prohibitory influence of the Protectionist duties imposed by Congress does not make itself so severely felt.

Commercial Enterprise and Trade Prospects in South Wales.—The passing of the Rhondda Valley and Swansea Bay Railway Bill during the late Parliamentary session, and the immense preparations which are being made in the various South Wales ports, all point to the early commencement of another of those commercial epochs in the coal and staple trades of that district, which has marked their history. The evidence adduced during the passage of that important Bill before the Committee of the House of Lords clearly established the natural desire on the part of the colliery proprietors of the Rhondda district and the manufacturers of the locality to open fresh out-ports for their coal and other products, and to break up the monopoly which at present exists so inimical to their best interests. Practically, Newport and Cardiff are now the only two ports in South Wales which have direct unbroken connection with the Rhondda, the other ports of Swansea, Neath, Britonferry, &c., being served only by means of long circuitous routes; whilst the tin-plate manufacturers and other large traders of the district have hitherto sighed in vain for supplies of bituminous coal so necessary for their trade purposes. With the making of the new line to the Rhondda, which will be immediately commenced, a large expansion of the coal trade is expected, and the various ports are by their preparations showing their readiness to accommodate that development, however great it may prove. In Newport, the Dock Company are about to increase its dock area by an outlay of no less than 370,000*l*. Cardiff seems determined to maintain its supremacy as the great exporting centre for South Wales; and although the Marquis of Bute laid before the Parliamentary Committee plans for further dock extensions, the principal freighters of that port (dissatisfied with some labour clauses sought to be introduced into his lordship's Bill) are making preparations for the construction of an independent dock, altogether beyond the control of the marquis, and capable of shipping no less than five millions of tons of coal annually. Probably Barry will be the site chosen for these new docks, and it is said that a million of capital has been promised for the scheme. But vast as these preparations are at Cardiff and Newport, it is in the more western ports of the country that the greatest expansion of the coal trade is anticipated. Hitherto Cardiff and Newport, as before remarked, have practically enjoyed the monopoly of the shipment of the Rhondda Valley coal; and the Taff Vale Company fought pertinaciously and heroically for the perpetuation of that monopoly. But it has been broken, and the Rhondda and Swansea Bay line will open up by direct route the almost exhaustless resources of the Rhondda Valley with the ports of Swansea, Neath, Port Talbot, Britonferry, &c., in each of which ports large additions to the dock areas are about to be, or have been just made, the new docks at Swansea opened last autumn having cost half a million of money. These deep water docks have been fitted up with every modern appliance for doing a very large coal trade, and last week were first lighted up with the electric light, under the supervision of Mr. Schenk, the resident engineer of the Harbour Trustees. The Great Western Railway Company also succeeded in the present session in carrying an important Bill for expediting the transit of coal from the Rhondda district to the ports of Swansea, Neath, &c., and as that Bill was simply for power to construct short connecting links with the main line, the advantages will be shortly obtained. The Great Western Railway Company are also, as is well-known, pressing forward with commendable energy the important works of the Severn Tunnel, a work which, when complete, will be one of the most gigantic engineering triumphs of the country, and will not only tend to the expansion of the coal trade in the various manufacturing centres of South Wales and the West of England, but will also give a much-desired impetus to the traffic with the Metropolis, and should make a material difference in the price of coal to the householders. Reading, therefore, the signs of the times in the light of this new railway enterprise to the Rhondda Valley, the steady prosecution of the Severn tunnel works, and the vast dock preparations which are being made, we may safely predict that the coal trade and the staple manufactures of South Wales are on the eve of another great revival, and that there is every prospect of such a substantial advance in prices as shall recoup colliery proprietors and manufacturers for the long depression and the immense losses they must have sustained during the late commercial stagnation.

THE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURE.

Frequent improvements have been made of late years for producing iron and steel of a superior quality and at a minimum cost, especial attention having been directed to the saving of fuel in the various processes. The results have been most satisfactory, so that a saving of something like 50 per cent. has been effected during the last 30 years, but of course there must be a limit to the economy of consumption, and Mr. Bell states from practical observations that of the 168,100 cwts. units of heat appropriated in the smelting of 1 ton of iron in the blast-furnace only 15,800 units, representing the consumption of from 2 to 3 cwts. of coke, are carried off in the escaping gases, and this, it is said, is about the only margin in which future economy is possible in furnaces of the best description. This, of course, is assuming that the ordinary mode of working is carried on, although in some instances no difficulty has been found in utilising the waste gases. But new processes are being introduced that we believe will sensibly affect the fuel required for melting a given quantity of ironstone, as well as producing a superior quality of metal. One of these to which attention is being drawn is the invention of Mr. Coley-Bromfield, and differs in every way from any previous system introduced to the notice of our ironmasters. It consists in grinding up the various matters required, making them into one cohesive mass, and then pressing them into cubes or bricks, something similar to patent fuel. The material is then removed into a peculiarly-constructed retort, where it is formed into coke by a process of distillation, something like that adopted in gas-making. By this means and owing to the nature of the material of which the retorts is composed, one of the ingredients being lime, the sulphur is absorbed by the latter in the walls of the retort when red-hot. All the required material, which includes some sand or clay, being mixed together in a solid form, the time occupied for the smelting to take place is necessarily much less than by the ordinary mode, where the stones, lime, and fuel are thrown together promiscuously in lumps, in which there must be a considerable waste of heat before the fire reaches the different articles and consolidates them. The gases evolved can be used for heating the stoves or boilers and for lighting purposes as well, and it is stated that the valuable by-products by this means can be secured, and so become a matter of consideration commercially. These by-products have been obtained in the manufacture of coke, but the doing so it is stated has deteriorated the quality of it, but it is very different to the respect in the making of pig-iron. The patentee claims for his invention that it will give an increase of 30 per cent. in the weekly yield of iron from each of the present furnaces, giving a pig free from injurious impurity, and yielding malleable iron of the largest fibre, no matter how much sulphur may have originally existed in both the fuel and the ore. It is, of course, not desirable that there should be any sulphur in iron, and it has been held that when sulphur was oxidised and combined with a basic other than oxide of iron, such as sulphate of lime in the presence of a highly basic cinder containing an excess of lime, then the sulphur did not go into the iron; but if inferior coke was used then some of the sulphur would go into the metal. However, by the Coley-Bromfield process it is evident that the sulphur is eliminated. It is also claimed by that gentleman that there is a very large saving in the quantity of fuel required. All these items it is asserted can be obtained at a comparatively trifling cost when considered in juxta-position with the profit, which must necessarily accrue from the mixing of the different material and the results that follow in various ways. The materials it may be said are brought into a plastic state by the admixture of a mucilage obtained from steaming a certain description of seaweed in a close jacketted steam-boiler. The invention appears to be one well calculated to produce a good quality of iron at a low price, and that is what our ironmakers desire.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS, AND THEIR PREVENTION.

In last week's Journal we inserted a letter from Mr. Teale, the patentee of the Protector lamp, in which he states that there is no known system of testing lamps "that is of the slightest value," and asserts the plunging of the safety-lamp into a bath of gas is a most dangerous process, and gives instances where it has failed to detect defects. The system of testing lamps by means of the gas bath was introduced some two or three years since by Mr. T. W. Embleton, one of the oldest and most experienced mining engineers in the kingdom, and who perhaps more than any other has had to give advice in connection with the most serious colliery explosions that have ever taken place, and whose great practical skill and scientific knowledge has been recognised from all directions, and was appointed the first President of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers, and has such been re-elected on more than one occasion. With his high reputation the statement of Mr. Teale, who it appears is a member of the Midland Institute, will be received with surprise as well as doubt. At one of the meetings of the Institute Mr. Embleton is reported to have stated, with respect to some experiments he had made at Barnsley, that they went to show that a rigid inspection of safety-lamps was of no use, and that they ought to be tested with gas before they were used in the pit. The lamps he brought were examined, and no one was able to point out a defect, but as soon as the experiments were made the defect was apparent, and if those lamps had been taken down a pit and had come into contact with gas there would have been an explosion.

Such is the statement of the veteran engineer, Mr. Embleton. Mr. R. Carter, as the President of the Midland Institute, in his inaugural address said—The bath of explosive gas into which the lamp may be plunged after being trimmed for use seems to overcome the difficulty and forms another addition to the many suggestions of Mr. Embleton in grappling with and subduing the difficulties and intricacies by which mining operations are surrounded. In his last report Mr. Wardell, the Government Inspector of Mines for Yorkshire, strongly recommends the system of Mr. Embleton as the one which should be adopted. The subject is a most important one, and it is to be hoped will not be allowed to rest, but that we shall have practical demonstration of the value or otherwise of a system which has been highly thought of in the West Riding in particular. We shall therefore look forward with a good deal of interest to the result of our suggestions, which we have no doubt will be carried out.

THE LATE PROFESSOR JEVONS.

The lamented death of Prof. Jevons will bring to the recollection of many scientific and other gentlemen the eminent services he rendered in connection with the question of the probable duration of our coal fields, and which was afterwards taken up by Sir W. Armstrong and others. One of his works which made him a reputation and placed him in the first class of writers on economics and investigations requiring great research and nice deductions, was his "Inquiry into the Rise of Prices caused by the Gold Discoveries in Australia and California," in which he proved that between 1848 and 1862 there had been a decided rise in prices which could only be due to the gold discoveries. In 1865 appeared his important work "The Coal Question," in which he gave some valuable statistics pointing to the probable duration of our coal fields. Although his deductions were not quite accurately fulfilled as to the increase in the annual consumption for a few years, they have since turned out to be singularly correct. He contended that coal being the source of power, and being required for every great extension of industry, the consumption of it must keep pace with the progress of population and industrial pursuits. The Professor estimated in 1865 that from 1861 to 1871 there would be a progressive increase equal to 3,500,000 tons a year, so that the output in 1871 would be 118,000,000 tons. The estimate, however, fell short by a few million tons only; but including the following year his deductions were correct, or really exceeded, for the production in 1872 was 123,497,000 tons,

whilst, according to the calculations of Professor Jevons, it should only have been 121,500,000 tons. Taking the 20 years from 1861 to the end of 1881, Professor Jevons has proved to be singularly accurate in his estimate of the consumption. According to his calculations the production of coal in 1881 should have been 153,000,000 tons. The rate of increase has, therefore, proved fully as rapid as it was estimated would be the case by the deceased Professor. He, however, as well as all the world at the time, was unacquainted with the extent of our coal fields and the stores of fuel they contained, and he calculated that, assuming an arithmetical increase to go on as it had done, our supplies would be exhausted in 110 years. This statement caused such an amount of excitement that a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the amount of coal we possessed in the known and concealed coal fields, and in other districts in England where there was a possibility of finding coal. The Commission was the means of eliciting a vast amount of most valuable information, showing that there was a great deal more coal at a workable depth than any of our writers gave credit for; and for this we were indebted to the Professor, who had a clear and vigorous style of writing, arranging his statistics with conciseness, and the subjects he dealt with he never left until he had exhausted them. The death of such a man is truly a national loss.

COAL MINING PROGRESS.

More than ordinary attention is being paid to the coal mining industry, undoubtedly amongst the most important in the kingdom, seeing that on it many others are obliged to depend. But it is by no means improbable that we are on the eve of some serious complications, seeing that there is an agitation going on for the purpose of endeavouring to raise the miners' wages at all risks and by any means, the limitation of production being the favourite proposal, as it has been on many previous occasions. It is certainly true that with a vast increase in the production, the result of the greatly improved demand during the last two years, the rate of wages has retrograded instead of advancing, thus falsifying the well-worn axioms of Smith, Mills, M'Culloch and others, as to the law regulating supply and demand. But it would appear that the exceptionally low price of coal has been the means of stimulating other industries in which fuel plays an important part, and which, with higher charges for coal, would have been in a very different position. Still, in endeavouring to raise wages by the limitation of the output of coal appears to be one of those crude and impracticable ideas that were thought had long since been expelled by the advanced education of the working classes, for it is now scarcely ever heard of, let alone being resorted to. Should it be attempted it would only recoil on those who would be deluded into attempting what is really impossible. That a good many men would make the attempt we fully believe; but the great body of miners would continue at work, and by so doing would be benefited by the folly of their fellows. That strikes and disputes causing miners to be idle have done a great deal of harm cannot be doubted, and we find that in those districts where the men have been contented the greatest progress has been made. Taking the last ten years of coal mining, for instance, we find that in some places there has been a marked increase in the production, whilst others with equal advantages have kept almost at a standstill. In the North of England the output of coal has been of a regular character, considering that it has been most heavily drawn upon of all our mining districts, so much so, indeed, that it is fast becoming exhausted, and coal will have to be imported into the ironmaking centres to smelt the Cleveland stone, that will not be worked out until long after the coal has disappeared. The resources of Yorkshire, however, will be able to meet the demand that will then be made upon it, for it has now the largest unworked area of coal of any field in England. Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire also stand in an excellent position as to the future, seeing that the stores of coal in those counties have not been much drawn upon. South Wales has made great progress during the last few years, the men being well employed and making the most of their time. The field is about the largest we have, excepting the basin of the Clyde, but the coal in the two is very different. The Welsh coal is of an exceptionally fine quality, being noted for some of it being smokeless, alike suited for steam and household purposes, whilst there are other qualities well adapted for iron-smelting. During the last ten years the output of coal in South Wales has increased about 60 per cent., which is more than has been done in any other of our mining districts.

The East of Scotland stands next to it as regards progress, the increase in the ten years having been equal to more than 50 per cent., whilst on the other hand the West of Scotland has not participated in the great increase of production which has been going on. The Clyde coal basin it may be said is particularly well placed for doing a vast trade, for the coal measures traverse the whole length of the river, along whose banks above Glasgow finer sections of the strata are laid open. Little or no attention appears to be paid to the raising of coal in Ireland, although there are good seams of both anthracite and bituminous coal; but no one appears to care about working them, and the same may be said with respect to the clay ironstones which occur both among the shales of the coal measures and especially amongst those of the Yoredale beds below, being most valuable for their quality and richness in iron. The following figures will show the progress made during the last ten years, and the percentage of the total quantity of coal raised in each district in 1872 and 1881:—

	Tons—1872.	Per cent.	Tons—1882.	Per ct.
Northumberland & Durham.	13,010,000	10½	15,830,720	10
South Durham	17,395,000	14	21,532,773	14
Derbyshire, Notts, &c.	10,657,100	8½	15,545,667	10
Yorkshire	14,576,000	12	18,294,177	12
Staffordshire, South, &c.	10,550,000	8½	10,058,670	6½
Staffordshire, North, &c.	6,327,188	5	6,473,900	4
Lancashire, North and East	9,363,236	8	9,326,732	6
Lancashire & North Wales	9,000,000	7½	11,843,685	8
Monmouthshire, &c.	7,000,000	5½	8,318,821	5½
South Wales	10,131,720	8	16,008,525	10½
Scotland, East	9,046,814	7½	14,148,880	9
Scotland, West	6,336,795	5	6,674,175	4½
Ireland	103,463	—	127,585	—
Total	123,497,316	100	154,184,300	100

The North of England maintains its position well, for last year it raised nearly one-fourth of all the coal that was brought to bank in the kingdom; but this is not likely to continue, seeing that the drain must tell upon it, whilst the finest seams are fast being exhausted. Then the Midland field, which embraces the West Riding, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, will be taking a much higher position than it has yet occupied, prominent as it has been. Nottinghamshire in particular has made great progress of late. Since 1855 the output of coal in the kingdom has increased about 140 per cent., but in Nottinghamshire the increase from 1855 to 1881 was no less than 600 per cent., a rate unprecedented in the history of coal mining. At the present rate of production some of our coal fields will not last more than a couple of hundred years, but should the increase go on as it has done half that time will see them exhausted; but as we have still left at least one hundred and thirty-eight millions of tons available within a depth of 4000 feet, it is evident that for long ages to come our manufactures are not likely to languish owing to a want of fuel, nor are our household fires likely to be extinguished from a similar cause. But great changes are taking place that in all probability will greatly lessen the consumption of fuel for all purposes.

The Channel Tunnel.—A small compressed air-engine has been constructed for the Dover end of the Channel Tunnel. Should Parliament see fit to sanction the prosecution of the undertaking this engine will be employed to remove the rubbish from the interior of the tunnel, and the air which it liberates will, of course, serve to increase the supply for ventilating purposes. The entire weight of the engine is a little over 7½ tons. The leading and driving wheels are 2 ft. in diameter, and the trailing wheels somewhat smaller. The air receiver is capable of containing 65 cubic ft., the highest pressure obtained has been 750 lbs. per square inch, and the stroke is 12 in. The engine, which is Colonel Beaumont's patent, has attained a high rate of speed on a trial road, the gauge of which is about 2 ft. wide. The engine has within the last few days been dispatched to Dover, and if it proves satisfactory in its working it is understood that no other kind will be employed in the tunnel, as the smoke and fumes arising from the ordinary engine render the air of long tunnels impure and injurious, especially to the platelayers.

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES—FANS AND THEIR USEFUL EFFECT.

The discussion of the relative merits of furnace and fan ventilation, which has been carried on with more or less activity during the past 20 years, has of late given place to that of the relative efficiency and useful effect of fans, but the want of unanimity of opinion is as great as ever. The reason appears pretty evident from the facts brought forward in the paper recently read before the Manchester Geological Society by Mr. Charles Cockson, M.E., who remarked that looking through the proceedings of our Mining Institutes, we find that soon after the introduction of mechanical ventilators, on a large scale, into this country, the question discussed was, as to the advantages or disadvantages of mechanical as compared with furnace ventilation, persons holding very decided views on both the one side and the other—the fear of a sudden stoppage of the ventilation, by reason of some breakdown of the machinery, appearing to make many side with the advocates of furnace ventilation. Now-a-days it has become more a question as to which is the best mechanical ventilator, as we see that fan engines and fans should not, and with very rare exceptions, do not break down; and the power of being able to increase, at any time, the volume of air circulating in a mine to an extent that is quite impossible with furnace ventilation, has convinced the majority of engineers, at any rate, that on the ground of safety and efficiency, mechanical is greatly preferable to furnace ventilation; and at our present usual working depths, it is also the more economical.

Mechanical ventilators are described as divided into two clearly and radically distinct classes—the centrifugal ventilator, such as the Waddle, Guibal, and Schiele fans, which act by producing a partial vacuum; and the displacement machines, such as Lemeille, Cooke, and Roots's ventilators which are rotary and those of Struvé, Nixon, and Goffint which are enormous exhausting air pumps. Mr. Cockson objects to machines of the second class on the ground that they are more complicated, that their efficiency is dependent on the most accurate fitting of the working parts, and that none of them could be safely run at a speed to give 250,000 to 300,000 cubic feet per minute, which is being turned out by some of the Guibal fans. He thinks it a mechanical impossibility to produce this volume of air by any variable capacity machine yet made. Owing to this, the limit as to the ventilation obtainable is not so much a question of what the conditions of the mine will allow, but at what speed the ventilator can work; so that with this type of ventilator you would not reap the advantage due to large shafts and good airways, as the ventilator to produce a given quantity of air has to run at nearly the same speed whether the roads are in good or bad order. In case of a breakdown, there is no air-passage through the machine, this necessitating the construction of other outlets which can be opened in case of a stoppage of the ventilator. Mr. Cockson further maintains that the conditions of the mine remaining the same, they do not (as do the best centrifugal fans) produce a certain fixed amount of air per revolution. As the speed increases, the re-entry or loss of air inseparable from this type of ventilator also increases, so that with big speeds and high-water gauges this re-entry of air will very much detract from the economical working of the machine. He explains that with a centrifugal fan, if a very heavy fall takes place in an air-road, so as to decrease the quantity of air, it will at once lessen the work of the fan, and the fan will work more quickly, thus tending automatically to restore the ventilation to its original volume. With the varying capacity machines the same fall would increase the water-gauge, tend to make the machine go more slowly, and increase the re-entry of air, and thus decrease the volume of air in the mine.

As to whether the Guibal, the Waddle, or the Schiele fans are giving the best result, Mr. Cockson is in favour of the first, but his figures and details do not justify his conclusions for taking the useful effect of these fans, as calculated in the usual way, by taking the ratio between the horse power in the air current, and the indicated horse power in the steam cylinder, we find that the fans range themselves for useful effect—Guibal, Pemberton, 52·95 per cent.; Waddle, Calynan, 52·79 per cent.; Schiele, Car House, 49·27 per cent.; Guibal, Cannock Wood, 47·95 per cent.; Schiele, Corton Wood, 46·12 per cent., and Guibal, Hilda, 40·0 per cent.

Looking at these results, one cannot very well say which type of fan is the best, for we have the apparent anomaly that of six fans tested the Guibals are first, fourth, and sixth on the list of efficiency, a Waddle is second, and the Schiele's third and fifth. The results are not convincing of the superiority of either one fan or the other, but appear at first sight rather to bear out the theory of every fan maker, that his own fan is the best; and doubtless with results so varying as these, he may be able to show a fan working with a very high useful effect; in fact, doing much better than any of the fans reported on by the committee. These results appeared so very contradictory that he determined to try and ascertain where the fault lay, as the difference of results appeared either to show some error in the calculation, or some dissimilarity in the testing.

Feeling convinced that the contradictory results of the testing of the different fans was mainly due to the different conditions of the various mines, he determined practically to try the effect of testing a 30-ft. Guibal fan, under conditions at first favourable for the production of a large current of air, and then under the reverse conditions, so as artificially to alter the conditions of the mine, by increasing or decreasing the friction of the air. This he did by opening the doors a little in the fan drift, so as to allow the fan to draw some of its air directly from the atmosphere, and again by building a scale of planks in the return airways underground he was able greatly to increase the friction, and consequently lessen the amount of air circulating; and so that the fan should be able to give the maximum amount of efficiency possible he had the regulating shutter altered to suit the varying quantities of air. The results obtained showed that with the same fan working at the same speed, by altering the conditions of the mine, we get a useful effect of 59·25 in one case, and of 38 per cent. in the other. This experiment convinced him that to make a fair comparison as to the useful effect of different fans we must make the conditions the same, so that when testing them they may produce similar quantities of air under similar water-gauges. When this has been done, and not until then, shall we have made a fair comparison of the useful effect of the various types of fans.

The practical fixity of the water-gauge in the experiments with the Guibal fan—1·20, when the fan was giving 59·25 per cent. of useful effect, 1·22 when giving 56·36 per cent., and 1·23 when it was giving but 38 per cent.—was specially pointed out by Mr. Cockson. He explains that this practical fixity, where an increase of 120 per cent. of the volume of air only altered the water-gauge three hundredths of an inch, is, of course, not absolute, a fan being kept at a certain speed is bound to cause more friction to the passage of 200,000 ft. of air through it than if only 100,000 were passing, but as a factor for calculating the dimensions and speed of a fan to do certain work the average may, he considers, be safely taken, and the water-gauge regarded as being unalterable within the ordinary conditions of mine working as long as the speed remains constant. The shutter of the Guibal fan not being properly regulated is, he thinks, the main cause of some of the fans of that type giving a less efficiency than others, as he knows of Guibals which are passing large volumes of air, and giving 70 to 74 percentage of water-gauge efficiency, which is considerably above what he has given.

With reference to the statements made in the paper Mr. William Bryham said he rather agreed with Mr. Cockson that the time was coming when mechanical fans would be more generally applied than they had been, but thought we had hardly arrived at the time when they could be said to be, under some conditions, altogether superior to furnaces for ventilation purposes. He hoped that the paper would lead to further consideration of this very useful subject. Mr. Percy said there were some debatable points in the paper, and some to which he should take exception. He was not content to admit that the Guibal fan was so much better than others, as Mr. Cockson seemed to think.

MANUAL OF INDUSTRIAL ELECTROMETRY.

That the measurement of electricity is at the present time in a most unsatisfactory state cannot be denied, and it must be admitted that great as is the practical inconvenience of different commercial measurements prevailing in countries doing business with each other, the inconvenience resulting from the many systems of electrical measurement in simultaneous use in the same country, and sometimes in the same room is vastly greater. An effort, and one which promises to be successful, has, however, now been made to provide a remedy by Mr. Picou—Manuel d'Electrométrie Industrielle. Par R. V. Picou, Ingenieur des Arts et Manufactures. Paris: Le Génie Civil, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin—who, fully recognising the importance of uniformity, has done his utmost to popularise that system which appears the most worthy of general adoption. He remarks that there are two kinds of investigation which may necessitate the use of electrical or other measurements—scientific research and industrial operations. The object of scientific researches being the determination of coefficients or the establishments of new laws ought to be conducted with the utmost precision; the instruments and arrangements should be of the best description, and the experiments should be carried on in the laboratory with the most complete resources of material and skill.

Industrial operations have other necessities—the determinations may be less precise, and the instruments in use should be few and simple. Measurements are often made in the workshop without those special appliances, which are found only in the laboratory. Mr. Picou intends his book to be useful to the numerous *personnel* who daily join the ranks of electricians; he has, therefore, adopted the practical units of the British Association, not because he considers these units beyond criticism, but because he considers it desirable that electricians generally should adopt these units in order to get out of the chaos in which they at present are, through each speaking a different language. Besides, if we will only consider as arbitrary these units which have been conceived to be absolute, there will, in the work in which we are engaged, be no inconvenience. Or the only inconvenience will consist in the presence of g, the intensity of the weight. But already in many cases we replace $g = 9{\cdot}81$ by 10, which simplifies the calculation, and introduces an error of less than 2 per cent. All this practically is of little consequence; but what is of consequence is that all should speak the same language—that the ohm of to-morrow should be that of yesterday as the metre of to-day is the primitive metre, and that these units should not be modified with the progress of the science, so that we designate different things by the same name.

The work is systematically arranged, and every point is so lucidly treated that the reader will readily comprehend the details given. The fundamental laws of electro-dynamics being first given the measurement of resistance, of electro-motive force, of intensity, of quantity, and of electric energy are respectively treated of in the five separate chapters which form the first division of the work, whilst the second part has more direct connection with the applications of electricity—piles, magneto and dynamo electric machines and motors, electroysis, and electric lighting. There are likewise tables of the resistance of commercial copper wires, of specific resistances, and of natural sines and tangents—so that there is no matter connected with practical electrometry for information upon which the reader is likely to refer in vain. The book is in every respect worthy of commendation.

THE PRACTICAL STEAM ENGINEERS' GUIDE.

Although the attempt to give uneducated workmen an insight into the higher branches of scientific knowledge without troubling them with the laborious study of elementary facts is regarded by many as altogether wrong in principle, and highly dangerous in practice, it cannot be doubted that popular and non-scientific treatises are read by men who would not think of studying a systematic and exhaustive work upon the subject, and that the reading of them raised them from the condition of mere machines in the performance of their duty. It is, moreover, usually to the writers' inability to comprehend scientific principles or their utility themseves that the effort to teach others to do without them owes its origin, so that although the details given may not be in all cases accurate they are frequently quite near enough for the purpose intended. The idea that learners can "pick up" a trade without being systematically taught is constantly becoming more widely adopted, and it is quite true that the learner who has no "common sense" will never make a good workman; yet there are many who still cling to the perhaps absurd notion that something more than mere "common sense" is requisite to produce a watch, for example, superior to a good Waltham; and that the designing of even such a simple piece of mechanism as a Corliss engine was more likely to be successful in the hands of one acquainted with the scientific principles of mechanism. To lead every engineman and stroker to suppose that by any amount of reading he will be competent to repair the engine or boiler he is entrusted with is scarcely desirable, and it is not improbable that in a few generations the opinion that the teaching of a trade is alike advantageous to the learner and to the community will be revived.

With a view to furnish engineers, firemen, and steam users with a guide and assistant in their daily labours, enabling those who own or use steam-power to exercise an intelligent supervision over their steam machinery and those whom they employ to manage it Mr. Edwards has prepared a handsome volume of over 400 pages—The Practical Steam Engineers' Guide in the Design, Construction, and Management of American stationary, portable, and steam fire-engines, steam pumps, boilers, injectors, governors, indicators, pistons and rings, safety-valves, and steam-gauges. By Emory Edwards. Philadelphia: Baird and Co. London: Sampson Low and Co., Fleet-street—in which he has been careful "to go over the beaten track, cull over that which has gone before, select the wheat from the chaff, and present that which is really useful and practical, stripped of all engineering rubbish—which is worthless and obsolete, and which only adds to the size and cost of a book without increasing its value." The author states that his principal object in getting up his book is to give such information as seems best calculated to raise the *status* of the engineers—the men who run steam-engines—and to try to induce them to pursue their enquiries in other works on the subject written by abler pens. The several chapters describe standard American stationary engines, stationary boilers, and so on; but the reader is specially cautioned not to accept his statements as other than the unverified assertions of a thinking workman. He supports the view that the coal thrown upon the grate in a steam-boiler takes fire, and uniting again with the oxygen sets free heat in precisely the same quantity that it was received from the sun, and appropriated during the growth of the tree—no more, no less. Again, he teaches that the pressure of steam at the end of the stroke will be thus determined: if cut off at half-stroke it will be one-half the initial pressure, whatever that may be; if at one-third the stroke will be one-third; if at one-fourth it will be one-fourth, and so on. In this way he furnishes numerous rough ideas which can be filled in by his readers with corrective details from other sources.

The credit of having invented the first high-pressure engine is claimed for Oliver Evans, of Newport, Delaware, whom he designates the "Watt of America," and he gives the diagram of his non-condensing engine of 1880. The beam was supported at one end by a rocking column, and near the other it was attached directly to the piston rod, while the crank was situated beneath the beam, and connected by a rod with the extreme end of the beam. The cylinder was 6 in. diameter and 18 in. stroke, and it is obvious that as to lift the entire beam and appurtenances, and at the same time to operate the feed pump and crank, there was plenty of weight to assist the back stroke. To put forward such an engine at so late a date on behalf of a claimant of the honour mentioned will surprise none so much as the American engineers, who are usually highly edu-

cated, and well acquainted with the history of invention. Now, the official records show that an English patent was secured on Nov. 6, 1788, by Robert Fourness and James Ashworth, for an application of their engine to the propulsion of carriages without being burdened with cold water for condensing the steam to produce a vacuum in the cylinders. The cylinder is inverted and placed between the hind wheels, one of which is fixed on its axle, and the piston rod is connected to another rod and stud fixed in the eccentric wheel which moves the driving wheel. The worked steam is pumped into the boiler to heat the water, and the high pressure vapour is admitted at the top of the cylinder by a cock whose pin or key is hollow, and turned by a wheel moved by the engine. It is acknowledged that Oliver Evans in 1786 proposed to move boats by paddle-wheels and a steam-engine, but there is no evidence to show that at that date he had any intention of using high pressure steam. In connection with the early history of invention, however, there is frequently so much difficulty in procuring precise details that sometimes the real originator of an important invention is overlooked; thus the first intentional use of steam expansively has been claimed by comparatively recent inventors, although in a well authenticated letter of Watt, written on May 28, 1769, he stated that he had discovered a method of "doubling the effect of steam by using the expansive force of vapour," and he explains that he does this by closing the valve when only a quarter of the cylinder is filled with steam. Almost innumerable similar instances might be referred to, but the utmost care should at all times be taken not to discourage modern inventors by endeavouring to overpraise their predecessors.

Taking Mr. Edwards's book as a whole it will be found useful to a large number of readers, since it supplies such details with regard to many of the deservedly popular American engines that the practical engineer will have little difficulty in judging which is the best adapted for the particular purpose he has in view; and it may also have the very necessary effect of making a larger number of steam users comprehend the danger and loss which inevitably results from employing unskilled labour for the management of boilers and engines

ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

It is now 12 years since the Traité Elémentaire de Physique of Professor Deschanel was brought prominently to the notice of English teachers and students by the publication of an ably edited translation by Professor J. D. Everett, of Queen's College, Belfast, and the fact that the sixth edition has now been reached is at least some evidence that the value of the work has been appreciated. Although at the time Professor Everett undertook his task the book had been but two years in circulation in France, it had been already adopted by the Minister of Instruction as the text book for Government schools, and had obtained a high reputation among teachers generally in that country; so that it is not surprising, that during the time an English edition has been available it has been more largely appreciated each year, when it is considered that he was careful to adapt it to the English style, and that in each successive edition he has spared no pains to report all progress to the latest date. Those who have listened to science lectures at a French lyceum or at the Sorbonne can scarcely fail to have been struck with the far greater energy and interest thrown into the subject as compared with what we are accustomed to on this side of the channel, and it is not improbable that the popularity and utility of the volume* is, in some measure, due to the bright and attractive style, combined with the utmost accuracy, which characterises the work. The new edition is illustrated with nearly 800 engravings and three well executed chromolithograms, yet is issued at a price lower than that of many less comprehensive text books.

In the present edition several further improvements have been introduced, several additional chapters have been inserted, and the order of the chapters has in some instances been changed. The marks of distinction between the new and old sections are no longer made, and all accurate statements of quantities have been given in the C.G.S. (centimètre-gramme-second) system which, by reason of its simplicity and of the sanction which it has received from the British Association and the Physical Society of London, is coming every day into more general use, but rough statements of quantity are usually expressed in British units as being more familiar. It will be recollected that the work consists of four distinct sections, in which mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics—heat—electricity and magnetism—and acoustics and optics are in turn treated of; so that it will suffice to refer to a few of the new subjects introduced in order to give an idea of the improvements made. Among the new matter introduced in the second part may be mentioned an investigation of the temperature of minimum apparent volume of water in a glass envelope, an account of Guthrie's results on the freezing of brine, a proof that the pressure of vapour in the air at any time is equal to the maximum pressure for the dew-point, a full explanation of diffusivity or thermometric conductivity, some recent results on the conductivity of rocks, and on the conductivity of water, a note on the mathematical discussion of periodical variations of underground temperature, a proof of the formula for the efficiency of a perfect thermo-dynamic engine, several investigations relating to the two specific heats of a gas and to adiabatic changes in gases, liquids, and solids, and a description of the modern gas-engine.

Equally important additions and modifications have been made in the other sections of the book. In the electro statics, the chapter on potential has been made more demonstrative, and there are also additions relating to Dr. Kerr's discoveries, charge by cascade and some minor points. The applications of electricity are more fully treated of, and additional matter has been introduced under various heads so that there are now minute details upon such as Rowland's experiment on the motion of a charged body, Planté's secondary battery, the effect of light on the resistance of selenium, Siemens' and Grammes magneto-electric machines, Cowper's writing telegraph, duplex telegraphy, Edison's electric pen, the telephone, the microphone, and the induction balance; whilst in the fourth part are notices of Edison's phonograph, Kerr's magneto-optic discoveries. Michelson's measurement of the velocity of light, and of various other matters which have recently been attracting attention in the scientific world, the great recommendation throughout being that the strictest scientific details are so connected with the accounts of their practical application or utilisation that not only is the labour of study lessened but the results achieved are far more satisfactory. High as has been the reputation which Professor Everett's work has hitherto enjoyed it may safely be predicted that the present edition will increase it.

* Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy. By A. Privat Deschanel, &c. Translated and edited with extensive modification. By J. D. Everett, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College, Belfast. Sixth Edition. London: Blackie and Son, Old Bailey.

Utilising Smoke from Wood.—At Elk Rapids, Michigan, is a blast furnace in which are manufactured 50 tons of charcoal iron per day. There are 25 charcoal pits, constructed of brick. Each pit is filled with 100 cords of hard wood, and then fired. The vast amount of smoke from these pits, which was formerly lost in the air, has now been utilised by Dr. Pierce, a chemist. Chemical works have been erected, which are thus described—First, they have a circular tube made of wood, with pine staves 18 feet in length, bound together with heavy iron hoops. This tube is placed directly over the pits in a horizontal position, with an opening from each pit into the tube. At the end nearest the building there is a large drum containing a rotary fan propelled by machinery, the power of which is gas. That acts as a suction or draft for the smoke, which is conveyed into five stills filled with copper pipe 2½ in. in diameter. The boxes in which the pipes are situated are 20 ft. square, 8 ft. deep, made of heavy pine, and filled with cold water; these are all connected by copper pipes; they are connected with the main still 100 ft. in length, 10 ft. wide, 8 ft. deep, filled with copper pipes, 2½ ins. in diameter in a horizontal position, surrounded with cold water, from this conveyed to a purifier, from which runs what is called pyroligneous acid, which is as clear as amber, with an unpleasant odour. From the acid is produced—First, acetate lime; second, alcohol; hird, tar; the fourth part produces gas, which is consumed under he boilers. Each cord of wood contains 28,000 cubic feet of smoke; 2,800,000 feet of smoke handled every 24 hours, producing 12,000 lbs. acetate of lime, 200 gallons alcohol, 25 lbs. tar. These articles have a commercial value in the manufacturing of various articles. The alcohol has been contracted to a firm in Buffalo, New York, for five years, they furnishing the packages and receiving it at the works at 80 cents per gallon. The smoke from 40,000 cords of wood consumed per annum is thus made a source of much profit, as the works are nearly automatic.—*Boston Courier.*

QUARTZ HILL MINING COMPANY.

One of the most significant and interesting features of the Gilpin County ore exhibit is "the testimony of the rocks" as to the permanence and value of the gold veins of that section at great depths. The specimens on exhibition show that nearly all the deep mines are producing as good ore now as they did nearer the surface; and the deepest of all, the California, Hidden Treasure, and the Kansas, on Quartz Hill, which are all now in the neighbourhood of 1300 ft. in depth, make a most gratifying display of ore from their lower workings.

The Hidden Treasure exhibits a great block of ore from a depth of 1320 ft., which is of very fine quality, and is taken from the greatest depth ever mined in the States. The Kansas has on exhibition nearly 800 lbs. of ore from its 1275 ft. workings, which is the equal of anything ever taken from that celebrated mine in former days, and is undoubtediy the richest ever mined at that depth in Colorado. Several massive blocks of smelting ore are shown, the ore from which they were taken having an average value of from $200 to $250 per ton by actual sales. They are accompanied by specimens of milling ore from the same part of the vein of corresponding richness. Together they show a strength and quality of crevice which is the strongest argument yet made for deep mining in Colorado.

There has been much discussion in times past as to "deep mining" and "knife-blade" veins in Gilpin, Boulder, and other counties. The best argument ever produced against the traducers of Colorado mines are found at the Exposition. Two hundred dollar ore brought up from a depth of more than quarter of a mile shows that our veins do not pinch out, and they do not become poverty-stricken. There is no guess work, no learned (?) theory and philosophizing about this argument. The ore is there on the ground to speak for itself and the mines are only 40 miles away.

The huge chunks of ore from Gilpin and Boulder counties are calculated to wilt the stoutest "knife-blade" editorial any New York broker's tool ever wrote.

Two much prominence cannot be given to these incontrovertible evidences of the richness of our mines and of the uniform character of the ore at great depths.—*Denver Republican.*

Original Correspondence.

VENEZUELA AS A FIELD FOR BRITISH MINING ENTERPRISE.

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Fortin in last week's *Mining Journal* has induced me to send you the following notes as corroborative of the statements therein made as to the cause of the non-success of the Venezuelan mines. Mr. Fortin is a total stranger to me. I may add that the body of this letter was written so far back as February last. I cannot sufficiently express my satisfaction at reading Mr. Fortin's letter, inasmuch as it confirms my belief that if a competent man would only take the trouble to personally visit the mining districts of Venezuela he must confirm my belief that it is mis-statement and mismanagement which has cast a cloud over Venezuelan mining enterprise.

"The mine which has attracted the notice of gold miners to Venezuela is the famous Callao. This remarkable mine has turned out enormous quantities of gold, and its production by no means appears to diminish, the amount of gold sent this month from this single mine, being the large quantity of 12,000 ozs. of bar gold. Now, when the riches of Callao became so self evident, other mines, heretofore working in a most meagre way, formed themselves into companies, and at once launched into expenditure, as if each mine were a Callao. The merest speck of gold in a fragment of quartz no larger than a nut was at once deemed a sufficient guarantee in the excited minds of the proprietors to justify them in saying that their mine was a second Callao. Besides this it cannot be denied that the most gross mis-statements concerning the various lodes existing or stated to exist on the various concessions were made time after time; neither can it be denied that the mining interest at that time was in the hands of people possessed of no principles or sense of honour whatever. Under these circumstances company after company was launched, reckless extravagance indulged in, with a consequence inevitable—the utter ruin of the confiding speculators. During all this time Callao continued to pay dividends, and up to the date of my writing this letter the same system of reckless expenditure and ignorant management, with but few exceptions, still continues.

Had not the Callao Mine possessed a lode of unsurpassed richness it could never have withstood the heavy expenses alluded to in its working. . . . When once the mine was proved to be so enormously rich a state of affairs ensued which is unparalleled in mining annals. It did not appear much matter to the fortunate owners of that mine whether they paid a cent or a dollar for work done or material purchased, and in consequence pounds have sometimes been paid where shillings, and in many instances pence, would have sufficed. Everything was paid for at an unnecessarily high rate, and is so up to the present date. When other mining companies started—instead of commencing operations on a scale of *bona fide* proportion to the actual value of the lode—they at once launched into a heavy expenditure of working capital; indeed, each mine seems to have emulated the other in the amount of working expenses it could cram into each succeeding month, but whereas this was indulged in in the case of the Callao at the expense of the profits, it all came out of the capital of many of the other companies.

Who, then, can wonder that these mines do not pay dividends? It is all very well to talk about Venezuela as a country full of banditti, &c. Did the British mine investor never hear of "sticking up" in Australia, and is Venezuela the only country where titles are disputed? I can with confidence state that where the titles to property have been properly secured by persons perfectly acquainted with the laws of the State, and where the investigation of old titles has been enquired into in the office of the archives of the State, the possession of a property in Guayana is as clear and safe as in any other mining country. Certain conditions, irksome in some cases, it is true, have to be complied with, but where these are properly carried out the possession is indisputable. Claimants do arise from time to time in many instances with the sole desire to squeeze out hush-money, but when land has been sold over and over again, and boundaries marked shifted, what is to be expected otherwise when it is apparently nobody's business to verify titles, boundaries, or even the identities of the properties. Were the mines of Venezuela situated in a country nearer home, and possessing good roads, such a state of affairs would not be for a moment permitted; but they are far in the interior of a country a month's journey from England, and there really seems a baneful influence which corrupts everybody connected with these mines from first to last.

The gold mines of Venezuela are as a whole far richer than those of any other country in the world. I do not make th is statement as a mere rhetorical sentence, but as the result of a personal inspection of the gold mines of nearly every country in the world. In no other country in the world have such rich veins been discovered in such profusion and so concentrated, and in no other country in the world have such rich mines been so badly worked, and in no other country in the world do the working expenses bear such an enormous proportion to the results achieved. * * * * Where elsewhere do they order pumps, mills, &c., at fearful cost, simply to find them useless when they arrive at the mine? Did ever any one hear of a mine whose pumps were submerged, and allowed to remain so without any attempt to rescue them, and another set ordered at once from England, only to prove inadequate or useless? Where else does manager succeed manager—after having passages paid and enormous expenses incurred thereby, in such kaleidoscopic variety as in Venezuela, each utterly despising the system of his predecessor and instituting a new order of things, only to abandon it to still further disarrangement by his fortunate successor? * * * In many concerns all these have to be augmented by the bad system of underground operations and enormous losses in the reduction departments. The tailings and refuse of many of these mills would make the fortune of an Australian miner, even after taking into consideration all the disadvantages of the country. Bad stoping, reckless timbering, complete disregard to ventilation, inadequate or improper prospection of lodes, or utter neglect of what ought to be a source of revenue to the company are the rule here. Mines here which give quartz assaying ounces cannot be made to pay. Why? Stamps of apparently any kind are set up; any mode of treatment is adopted at any expense, and anything is made to pass muster as management, above, below, and on the mill. It would drive an Australian or Californian miner mad to see the way things are carried on there. Who ever heard of a common labourer getting 1*l.* a day out of Guayana?"

But why continue? Let anyone with the necessary practical experience visit the country and he can see for himself. What is wanted is a few old-fashioned diggers who know a quartz vein when they see it in the ground and not as a few ounces in an office. Look at the effect of the management of such gentlemen as know how to go into a primeval forest to find a vein, or to carry out the *modus operandi* from the prospection of the land to the shipment of the golden ingots. They are very different people to those who now-a-days call themselves mining engineers. If a few of this stamp had gone out to work mines winding-up orders would not have been so prevalent as they have been of late. Only give Venezuela a fair chance at the hands of competent men, and she will outshine Australia or California in the richness of her gold fields.

London, Aug. 25. J. A. Skertchly, F.R.G.S.

MOSTYN CONSOLS—LLOC, HOLYWELL.

In a former Journal we expatiated somewhat at length on our visit to Beuno Consols, and whilst in the neighbourhood of the famed Holy well we bethought ourselves that we would take a short walk to the pretty little village of Whitford, some three miles distant, and as the day was most enjoyable we failed not to take advantage thereof and continued our walk through Mostyn Park, where after ascending a gentle eminence, we ultimately found ourselves in the village of Lloc, now famous for its being the site of the mines of the Mostyn Consols Silver-Lead Mining Company. No sooner had we reached the high road than we observed the engine-house, pit-head, offices, stores and stables of these well-known mines. In fact they give to the village quite a picturesque appearance. Observing a pony and trap near the entrance gates, we were agreeably surprised to see our old friend of the Beuno Consols, Capt. John Woolcock, just leaving the stores and about getting in the trap. An exclamation from one of our party attracted his attention, and presently we were invited to inspect the works both above and under ground.

We first entered the offices fronting the high road, and having changed our wearing apparel for more suitable raiment we crossed the high road to a small shaft just behind the fence. This shaft, which is 20 yards deep, is used for a ladder way only, and descending two lengths of ladders we reached the bottom very easily. Here we entered a driving with plenty of head room, and having lights given to us we followed our conductor, Capt. Woolcock, who explained the strata and showed us the strings of spar and ore in the roof. Having proceeded by incline some 50 yards we found ourselves at the bottom of the engine-shaft, having descended some 12 or 15 yards during our walk. This shaft is used both for pumping and winding the ore to the surface. Although there was not much water, still the manager, Capt. Woolcock, ordered the pumps to be started for our special edification, when we saw the water quickly disappear.

We then entered a level, or driving, on our left, going in an easterly direction. Here we were shown the lode, composed of spar (crystalline) and lead ore. Diverging into a driving at right angles going south, where the miners where at work cross-cutting east and west, we saw what would gladden the eyes of all the shareholders; it was simply splendid. In both the east and west end there was an abundance of ore, but going west it was improving every blast. We broke a large quantity of ore ourselves.

The manager explained to u s that this west driving would ultimately lead into, or close to the engine-shaft, and that he had advised his directors to sanction the sinking of the engine-shaft 10 yards, and then drive from the bottom, east and west, where it is expected the ore will be in immense masses; in fact everything goes to prove it, as where we broke the ore it was much stronger in the foot, or sole, going down than in the forebreast. Unfortunately, water became troublesome, and the pump not being able to reach it, it was good advice for the manager to give his directors to sink the shaft and then drive under, as the result will be to keep the water out, and, also, considerably increase the output of ore, by having four ends instead of two, and stronger or thicker seams to work on, the only objection being the time it would take in sinking, as being in the limestone formation, it is naturally very hard and every inch has to be blasted; but we feel sure the results will amply repay all concerned, both for time and outlay. Returning to the level, we proceeded some distance further eastward, when we came under an old sinking, or shaft; here prop-timber was pretty freely used, and some slight distance ahead we were shown the forebreast, where ore was again to be seen, but we declined to venture further, and took for granted what was shown us.

It is certain that there was a large quantity of stuff for the washing floors lying in the various levels, and abundance in the drivings. Coming again to the engine-shaft, we ascended into another level, some 2 fms. above the level of the shaft floor. Here we entered what appeared to be a cavern, and in the roof we saw ribs of ore of various thicknesses, from 2 to 6 ins., running all the distance—it really looked grand. Out of the cavern no doubt very large quantities of ore must have been obtained by former workers, who, having no machinery, were evidently overtaken by water and driven out of the mine. All this, however, is now changed; the powerful engine and pump being quite capable of subduing any water that the mines can make. Here, also, it was clearly discernible that depth only was wanted, and the excellent foresight of the manager in sinking the main, or engine-shaft will prove a saving to the company of many hundreds of pounds in wages alone.

There is one singular feature connected with the Mostyn Consols Mines, and that is, that all the people in the vicinity and all the old inhabitants (and we conversed with several) assert most stoutly that Lloc is undoubtedly the very spot where large masses of silver-lead ore will be found, and certainly the manager emphatically believes that his workmen have now found it, and proudly points to the ore now ready for market in the store-house and the booze (broken stuff) in the levels and on the surface, several lumps being as much as a man can lift (nearly 3 cwts. each). Having been down nearly an hour we went to the ladder-way, and ascended to the surface. We next inspected the splendid engine made by Messrs. Marshall and Sons, of Gainsborough, then the smith's shop, the dressing floors, store house, stables, &c., all of which we found in keeping with a well-conducted establishment. When we consider that many of our great mines have taken thousands of pounds and as much as seven years of time (to wit, Great Laxey, Holway, and others) before success was attained, it must be a source of gratification to find such results from an expended capital of some 6000*l.* and a little over two years' work.

Having rested ourselves a short time, we next proceeded down the high road some 300 yards to what is called the "New Shaft." This shaft is on the opposite side of the road to the engine-shaft, and is 8 ft. by 6 ft. wide, and really a first-class affair, being divided by timber, a fine current of air is obtained for the men working below. It is intended to sink this shaft about 20 fms., and then drive to intersect the lodes proved to be there. At the bottom of the shaft, already sunk about 12 fms., the yield was a fine spar mixed with

yellow clay and chert and some small quantity of ore, and this is improving every blast, as was proved to us whilst there. We were informed that it was intended to work this shaft from the engine-house by the aid of wire ropes and overhead pulleys; this must be of immense advantage, as is quite apparent to any visitor.

In our opinion this spot will ultimately prove to be the principal scene of operations, as there is every appearance of, and convenience for, a very large output, besides plenty of room for surface work. We were then conducted through some two or three meadows, passing a farmhouse, till we came to the Furness shaft, sunk on the Great Holway lode, a fair-sized shaft about 25 yards in depth, with drivings on the lode recently discovered and proved close by; it is expected a junction with the Milwr, Seven Stars, and other lodes will take place, the present indications certainly warranting the assertion. Here the men had ceased work for want of ventilation; this, however, will shortly be provided, when operations will be resumed, the manager stating that a month's work will exhibit some splendid specimens contained in those masterly lodes.

We were then conducted into the wood close by, and shown the course of the various lodes which we had seen underground, all of which, by process of costeaning (small sinkings) had been fully proved. Here we were shown a quarry where the quarrymen had obtained by open cutting a considerable quantity of ore—and, in fact, we ourselves saw the course the ore took in various branches of from ½ in to 2 and 3 in. wide. We then returned to the offices, where we again changed our apparel, and expressed our great satisfaction at what we had seen, and our complete confidence that the Mostyn Consols is destined to make a noise in the world. But for the improvements now going on the manager stated that the mines are already self-supporting. We must certainly congratulate the management and also the shareholders upon the possession of such a handsome property, feeling satisfied that very handsome dividends may be ultimately relied on.

MANUFACTURE OF FUEL BLOCKS FROM SLACK.

Hitherto waste bituminous coal dust or culm has been utilised as fuel by mixing it with other substances by agglomerating the same with bituminous and resinous substances, and pressing the same into blocks. It has also been utilised to a limited extent as a coke, but in the production of such coke no provision has heretofore been made for the saving of the ammoniacal products, gases, and hydrocarbons. The object of the invention of Mr. G. S. PAGE, of Stanley, New Jersey, is to receive the slack as it is daily produced at the mines or use the present vast refuse accumulations, and by the aid of certain appliances and mechanism to utilise every product contained in the coal waste, in the most economical and effective manner, not only in the preparation of the fuel, but in the production of the various products for use in the various arts. To this end this invention consists in the manufacture of fuel from the waste slack or culm of bituminous or semi-bituminous or other coking coal, by coking the same at the mines as above stated, then crushing or grinding and mixing it with about equal proportions of raw coal dust or culm of any kind of coal, with the addition of enough pitch to cause the mass to adhere and be formed into convenient sized bricks or blocks. It consists further in the arrangement of the coke ovens, gas receivers, tar receptacles, tar stills, and receivers from the different products arising from the distillation of the coal tar, together with the system of connecting pipes for the ready manipulation and transfer of the said products.

The coking oven, of which there may be several, is conveniently situated near the mouth of the mine or deposit of refuse dust, slack, or culm, and receives its charge of slack or culm through an opening n the top, which is closed and sealed after receiving a suitable quantity of slack or culm from a truck. The gases eliminated from the slack or culm during the coking process ascend and pass through pipes into a deposit tank, which is partially filled with water, and in which the coal tar and ammonia are separated from the illuminating gas, the tar and ammonia being conveyed to a receiving tank, while the gas is conveyed by a pipe to a gasometer. The gases thus produced in the coking of the slack or culm are utilised as fuel for carrying on the coking process, and also for fuel in the distilling processes of the coal tar, to be immediately described. The coal tar is run from the receiving tank into a tar still through pipes on opening a suitable valve. The tar still contains flues similar to the flue boilers used for generating steam, and is provided with an opening in the bottom through which the pitch or residuum is discharged. It is heated by the gas from the gasometer, derived from the coking of the slack or culm, as previously stated. In the distillation of the coal tar the vapours rise and pass through pipes fitted with valves into a condensing tank provided with a coil or several coils of pipes, through which cold water is passed, and by which the vapours are condensed. The condensed products flow through pipes into the respective tanks which receive the light oils, the creosote, and the anthracene. The "light oil," which comes over at a temperature under 250° Fahrenheit, is led into the light oil tank; as the temperature rises above 250° the valves are shifted to allow the heavy creosote oil to pass into its tank. When the thermometer indicates 450° the valves are again shifted, and the oil coming over between 450° and 600°, called anthracene oil, is deposited in its tank. The condensation of the light creosote and anthracene oils might be effected by lengthening the vapour pipes, without the use of the condensing tank. After the oils referred to have been driven off and deposited in the various tanks assigned them, a liquid pitch yet remains in the still. This pitch is drawn off from the still through a pipe into a tank, which is kept in a heated condition by a steam coil in order to retain the pitch in a fluid condition until ready for use.

TRUBNER'S LITERARY RECORD.—Among the Literary Intelligence in the August number of Trübner's American, European, and Oriental Literary Record, is a long and interesting notice of the Indian Institute at Oxford, and another or a new curiosity of literature, which cannot be too widely circulated. The Americans are admittedly a "go-ahead" people, and one of the last evidences of it is the announcement in August, 1881, of Siddon's "Encyclopædia Shakesperiana," 16mo., at 12s., although in May, 1882, the book had not been published, and is probably still unobtainable. There is a notice of the genealogy of the Child family which will interest a large number of readers, and from the reference to Poole's "Index to the Periodical Literature" it may be concluded that that work when printed will be invaluable to readers generally. The obituary notices include those of Dr. Abraham de Sola and of Dr. Pauli, whose works on English history were highly appreciated when issued. There are the usual notes of new American books and recent importations, and of books published in South America, India, and Continental Europe. Mr. H. Rider Haggard's work "Cetewayo, and his White Neighbour," is calculated to remove many false impressions which at present exist in some quarters with regard to Zululand, Natal, and the Transvaal. The object of Mr. Haggard's work is shortly to give a true history of the events attendant on the annexation of the Transvaal, which act has frequently been assigned to the most unworthy motives, and has never yet been fairly described by anyone who was in the position to know the facts; to throw as much publicity as possible on the present disgraceful state of Zululand, resulting from our recent settlement in that country; and to show all interested in the native races what has been the character of our recent surrender in the Transvaal, and what its effect will be on our abandoned native subjects living in that country. The reference to Asiatic literature is, as usual, very extensive.

THE USE OF LIME IN COAL MINING.—A series of interesting experiments took place on Monday in the workings of the Wharncliffe Silkstone Collieries, near Sheffield, the object being to test the new method of winning coal by the use of compressed lime instead of blasting-powder. The experiments, which were witnessed by the officials of this and other collieries, took place in the Parkgate Seam. A hole about 3 in. in diameter, and 4 ft. deep, was drilled through the solid coal and cleaned out, a perforated iron tube was then inserted, and the lime cartridge 3 in. long put in. When the lime had been rammed home and the hole made up a force pump was used to inject water into the bottom of the tube. Simultaneously with the injection of the water the rending process began, and in 30 minutes about 10 tons of coal came down almost in an unbroken mass. Of the whole of the fall, not more than 6 per cent. of the coal was small, a much smaller percentage than under the old system. It is anticipated that compressed lime will eventually supersede the use of blasting-powder, and thus revolutionise the system of winning coal.

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A report by Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., upon the circumstances attending a fatal accident which occurred on April 25 at the Whitehaven Colliery, Whitehaven, has just been published. Mr. Morley finds that at 11·15 P.M. on the night of April 25 an explosion occurred at the Whitehaven Colliery, causing the deaths of four men, and seriously injuring another, who was working in the immediate vicinity of the place where the gas ignited. An inquest was opeend by Mr. W. Lumb, the coroner for the district, and adjourned until June 2, when the circumstances under which the explosion happened, and the state of the mine at the time when the fatal accident occurred, were gone into, and resulted in the verdict of the jury to the effect:—(1) That the deaths were accidental; (2) that no one was to blame. Notwithstanding, however, the verdict of the jury, Mr. Morley thinks that the system which was in use in the Countess district of depending upon brattice for the ventilation of so great a length of underground working, especially at such a distance from the shaft, was unsatisfactory and unsafe, and, in conclusion, Mr. Morley submits for the consideration of the Secretary of State whether proceedings should not be taken against the certificated manager, Mr. William Harker, under section 32 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872; or whether a prosecution should not be instituted against him and one or more of the officials of the mine under the said Act for the breach of G.R., No. 1, of section 51.

THE TUDHOE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The report of Mr. A. Morley, M.P., on the circumstances attending the fatal explosion which took place on April 18 last in the Brockwell seam of the Tudhoe Colliery, near Durham, and resulted in the death of 37 men and boys employed in the pit, was issued yesterday. Mr. Morley finds that the mine was well and carefully managed, with every desire to provide liberally for the safety of the men employed; and that the general system of ventilation was good and effective except on two points—the too great reliance placed on single doors for the ventilation of any part of the mine, and the length of goaf face along which the air current had to pass in the cold stream-way before reaching the last working place in that district. His report concludes with the recommendation that more care should be taken to ensure a thorough knowledge and understanding on the part of the overmen and deputies of the rules applicable to their respective duties, especially with reference to the reports of gas wherever found, and however small the quantities may be.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A serious explosion of gas occurred at the Hollywood Pit, Silverdale, North Staffordshire, belonging to the Butterley Colliery Company, on Wednesday, by which two miners, named Lovett and Wilkinson, were killed, and several others injured. The deceased men were working in a drift where gas was known to exist, and they were, therefore, cautioned to use more than ordinary care. It is believed, however, that they disregarded these instructions, for as the top of one of the lamps found after the catastrophe appeared to have been interfered with, it is thought the explosion was caused by the men lighting their pipes and smoking. The mine was always regarded as a gaseous one, and the pit where the explosion occurred is not far distant from the scene of the explosion which took place a little more than a year ago, when about 30 men were killed. The pit has been visited by Mr. Sawyer, Assistant Inspector of Mines, and that gentleman has drawn up a report, which will be submitted to the Coroner's jury.

ARSENIC.—According to the Mining Record Office returns recently issued it appears that Devon Great Consols still maintains the lead in the production of arsenic, but it has no longer the control of the market which it formerly possessed. During 1881 Devon Great Consols produced 2851½ tons, worth 23,325*l.*; but Devon Wheal Friendship, a promising and rapidly improving property, figures for 530 tons, worth 2511*l.* For the Cornish mines the figures and values of their arsenic were—Holmbush, 1802 tons, sold for 14,134; East Pool, 383 tons, for 2373*l.*; West Wheal Seton, 242 tons, for 1158*l.*; South Wheal Crofty, 101½ tons, for 532*l.*; Botallack, 69 tons, for 264*l.*; Wheal Agar, 55 tons, for 265*l.*; Wheal Arthur, soot, 36½ tons, for 183*l.*; Dolcoath, 35¾ tons, for 142*l.*; Carn Brea, 21 tons, for 95*l.*; Levant, 20 tons, for 50*l.*; and Cook's Kitchen, 9 tons, for 37*l.* Some arsenic is produced at Swansea, of which Mr. Hunt has no returns; this would probably amount to 250 tons, worth 1000*l.*; so that the total would be about 6400 tons, worth 46,000*l.* It will be noticed that the value of Devon Great Consols arsenic still represents more than half the produce of the kingdom, and that Devon Wheal Friendship is steadily increasing, so that Devonshire is likely long to maintain the first place in the trade.

THE LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.—At a meeting of the directors on Wednesday an interim dividend for the half year ending June 30, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, was declared, being 3s. per share free of income tax, and payable on or after Sept. 4.

PHŒNIX AND WEST PHŒNIX UNITED.—The recent great improvement at the 60 fm. level, Stowe's shaft, still continues. The tin lode is 12 ft. wide, and is worth 100*l.* per fathom. The shareholders' meeting for auditing and passing the accounts is fixed for Aug. 31, when another dividend is expected.

PERRAN SILVER-LEAD CONSOLS.—In noticing in last week's Journal the favourable character of the lode in the 60 north and the cutting of gas, as was the case in West Chiverton just as they reached their rich course of silver-lead, the address of the company's offices was erroneously stated: they are in "Gresham" Street, as heretofore.

UNITED VAN AND GLYN.—The latest news from these mines is of a very satisfactory nature. The intermediate level on south part of lode east of No. 1 stope above the 40 level has greatly improved since we last noticed it in this column. The captains in their report estimate it to be worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. Let us hope that this is the forerunner of the success this company has been so long looking forward to attain.

ROYALTON MINE (St. Colomb).—The news is received here with considerable satisfaction that this mine is about to be started in earnest by a strong London board, including two well-known local gentlemen as directors. If ever a mine was worthy of a trial in depth it is Royalton. That is the opinion of all in this district.

Capt. JOSEPH PRISK, of Great Wheal Lovell, Helston, has been appointed mineral agent to Col. Grylls, of Lewarne, Cornwall, in the place of Mr. Richard Kerby, resigned through advanced age. Capt. Joseph Prisk's address is Wendron, Cornwall.

THE NEW CORNISH MINE VENTILATING APPARATUS.—Mr. Frecheville, Government Inspector of Mines, with two other gentlemen, witnessed a trial at Tincroft, on Monday, of the younger Capt. W. Teague's patent ventilating apparatus. The machine was tested in a cross-cut 70 fathoms from the shaft, and before giving it a fair test the miners in the end got three holes ready to blast, each of which was charged with dynamite. From the time the holes were blasted it took only one minute to drive the smoke out to the shaft, and seven minutes to clear the whole level of every vestige of vapour.

BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN, AND CO.—The directors have decided to pay an interim dividend for the half-year ending June 30 at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

Gold has been found in the mines at Hochofen, near Neubeck, in Bohemia. The ore has been sent to the Freiberg Mining School, and the presence of gold ascertained.

MR. W. B. COBB, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ORE-WASHING MACHINE.

FOR SALE, the PATENT RIGHTS of a recently-invented MACHINE not yet in the market, suitable for Ore Washing, Root Washing, Gravel and Sand Screening; manufactured entirely of iron, and suitable for hand or power.
Apply, by letter, to "F.," 7, Church-street, Shrewsbury.

ROSSA GRANDE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Shareholders in the above company who wish THEIR INTEREST PROTECTED are requested to communicate with—
Mr. WILLIAMS, Serra de Cocaes, Minas Geraes Brazil

WANTED, a PAIR of COMPOUND HORIZONTAL ENGINES about 120-H.P. nominal, suitable for a rolling mill.
Apply by letter, stating lowest price, size of cylinders, and length of stroke, also mention the space they occupy, to Mr. A. J. OWEN, 118, Cannon-street, E.C.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, possessing a thorough knowledge of Mine Accounts, to PROCEED to ASIA MINOR. He must be able to correspond in German and French.
Application (by letter), giving full particulars as to qualifications, age, and references, to be made to PETER WATSON, Esq., 18, Austin Friars, E.C.

COPPER MINE WANTED.—Must be reasonable in price, and bear investigation. One situated in the United Kingdom preferred.
Address, "Copper," care of Messrs. Masterman, Smith, and Co., 58, Lombard-street, E.C.

SILVER-LEAD AND ANTIMONY MINES IN NORTH CORNWALL.

THE ANTICIPATED RISE in the PRICE OF LEAD makes the present a FAVOURABLE TIME TO PURCHASE or arrange for the development by a few private capitalists, or by a public company to be formed, of a valuable SILVER-LEAD and ANTIMONY SETT in North Cornwall.
The terms of the lease are favourable, and the transfer of it can be made on conditions highly satisfactory to the purchaser.
All information can be had upon application to Mr. W. PAYNTER, jun., Commission Agent and General Merchant, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

J. A. JONES,
MINING ENGINEER,
GIJON (ASTURIAS), SPAIN
Mines inspected and reported on. Assays and valuations effected.
Has on hand offers of Mines of Copper, Calamine, Blende, Phosphat of Lime, Tin, Lead, Iron, Manganese. and Manganiferou Iron Ores

T. C. KITTO,
PRACTICAL GEOLOGIST AND MINING ENGINEER.
Having devoted four years to an examination of the Mineral Resources of Griqualand West, the Transvaal, and a portion of the Cape Colony, is prepared to confer with Capitalists and others as to their real and prospective value.
Address, in the first instance, T. C. KITTO, care of MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MEXICO NEW MEXICO ARIZONA, UTAH, NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA.

F. M. F. CAZIN,
MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEER
Of BERNALLILLO, NEW MEXICO, U.S. OF AMERICA.
May be temporarily addressed—P. O., Box 1740, New York.
Has 24 years' experience in Mining and Smelting, and 10 years experience of American Business and Law, offers his services at moderate charges for Reporting on Mining and other Property in any of the above-named States or Territories gives correct, safe, and responsible advice as to securing full titles and possession and, as to best mode of utilising the property, will assist in settling existing difficulties by compromise, and in disposing of developed mining property when held at real value; offers his assistance for securing undeveloped mining properties at home prices. As to care taken in reporting, reference is made to the *Mining Journal* Supplement, April 1, 1876, containing a report on property of the Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company; as to technical standing, to the prominent men of the trade—compare *Mining Journal* of Aug. 30 and Nov. 31, 1872, and *New York Engineering and Mining Journal*, Feb. 28, 1874.

MR. P S. HAMILTON (late Chief Commissioner of Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia), PRACTICAL GEOLOGIST, MINING AGENT, and MINING ENGINEER, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
PURCHASES and SALES of MINING PROPERTY effected, with careful regard to the interests of clients

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES REVIEW
The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.
Offices of the Review: 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.
Remittances payable to W. T. Pringle.

MAPS OF THE MINES, AND OF UTAH TERRITORY

FROISETH'S NEW AND REVISED MAP FOR 1875,—Size 40 by 56 inches, scale 8 miles to the inch. Handsomely engraved, coloured in counties, showing the Towns, Settlements, Rivers, Lakes, Railroads, Mining Districts, &c., throughout the Territory, and all the Government Surveys t date. Mounted on cloth, £2; half-mounted, £1 12s.; pocket form, £1.
Also, GENERAL MINING MAP OF UTAH, showing twenty-eight of the rincipal Mining Districts adjacent to Salt Lake City, and location of the most rominent mines. Price, pocket form, 6s.
Also, NEW MAP OF LITTLE AND BIG COTTONWOOD MINING DISTRICTS showing the location of over Four Hundred Mines and Tunnel Sites, together with the Mines Surveyed for United States Patent. Price, sheets, 6s.; pocket form, 8s.
For sale, and supplied by—
TRUBNER and Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill, London.
B. A. M. FROISETH, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S..

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY is now offered for the SETTLEMENT of an ACTIVE YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN CANADA. He will be enabled to obtain his profession as a Solicitor in five, or if he be a Graduate in three years Cost of living about £150. In the meantime he will have active work, and obtain a knowledge of the Dominion, which is destined to become one of the most prosperous of the Colonies. Premium, £100 sterling.
HERBERT C. JONES,
32, Wellington-street, Toronto. Canada Land and Loan Agency

THE MINING RECORD. Only $3·00 a year.
61, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Is the ONLY PAPER in the United States that gives FULL LATEST ACCOUN from all the GREAT GOLD, SILVER, IRON, and COAL MINES of AMERICA.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR MINING STOCKS. Information free
ALEX. ROBT. CHISHOLM, Proprietor.
London Office—H. J. CHAWNER, Manager, 3, Catherine-street, Strand, W

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Aug. 10	Powell Mines	20	£ 9 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
18	Park	20	10 2 6	ditto
—	Minera	80	9 6 6	ditto
—	ditto	50	9 11 0	Panther Lead Company
—	ditto	6	9 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
21	United Van & Glyn..	26	9 1 0	Adam Eyton.
24	Roman Gravels	100	9 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	ditto	53	9 6 6	Adam Eyton.
—	ditto	50	9 6 6	J. H. Moore.
—	ditto	50	9 5 6	ditto
—	Pandora	9	8 15 0	Adam Eyton.
—	ditto	9	8 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	Tankerville Great Consols:—			
	Bog	12	8 16 0	Runcorn Company.
	Tankerville	40	8 17 0	Panther Lead Company
	Pennerley	50	8 15 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—	East Roman Gravels	40	9 2 0	Panther Lead Company

BLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Aug. 18	Minera	80	£ 4 9 0	Dillwyn and Co.
—	ditto	60	4 9 0	ditto
—	ditto	84	4 2 6	Villiers Speiter Co.
—	ditto	70	3 18 0	Vivian and Sons.
—	ditto	89	3 18 0	Pascoe, Grenfell, & Co.
—	ditto	42½	3 14 0	ditto
—	ditto	42½	3 14 0	Dillwyn and Co.
—	ditto	15	3 14 0	ditto
—	ditto	15	3 14 0	Pascoe, Grenfell, & Co.
22	Pandora	25	3 0 6	Vivian and Sons.

MINE "EL CALLAO
GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.
COUPONS OF SHARES 322
Gold in bars produced in the month of June, 1882, and remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London, 7161·91 ozs.
DIVIDEND distributed for each coupon, $250.
(Signed) A. LICCIONI, President.
(Signed) G. BARNEWITZ, Treasurer.

RIO TINTO COMPANY (LIMITED).—REMOVAL.
Notice is hereby given, that on FRIDAY, the 25th of August, 1882, the OFFICES of THIS COMPANY will be REMOVED to—
30, SAINT SWITHIN'S LANE, E.C.
By order of the Board,
London, August, 1882. R. J FENNESSY, Secretary.

NOTICE.
TAUNUS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
The OFFICES of the ABOVE COMPANY have been REMOVED from St. Andrew House, Cornhill, to—
NOS. 67 AND 68, ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
JAMES MACDONALD, Secretary.

LUCRATIVE AGENCY—FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY.—No travelling required, and but little trouble. Will not interfere with any other business or employment. Goods first-class, and commission liberal.
Address, "Warehouse," 58, Cambridge-street, Birmingham.

NEWFOUNDLAND MINERAL LANDS.
TO CAPITALISTS.
THE UNDERSIGNED would inform CAPITALISTS that they hold over ONE HUNDRED LICENCES for LAND in the various MINERAL SECTIONS of the Island, and are prepared to TREAT FOR A PORTION OF THE SAME, with a view of thoroughly prospecting such licences, and eventually working those upon which COPPER, LEAD, or other Mineral may be found. Each license comprises three square miles. Apply to—
JOHN STEER,
JAMES BROWNING.
St. John's, Newfoundland, April 17, 1882.

ENGLISH INVESTMENTS IN AMERICAN MINES

J. TROWBRIDGE BAILEY,
MINING ENGINEER AND EXPERT,
Member American Institute Mining Engineers.
Detailed and Accurate Reports furnished upon Gold, Silver, Copper, Coal, Properties, Mill Enterprises, &c., in Colorado, New Mexico, and the Central Mining Districts of the United States. Titles examined, Maps constructed, and Reliable Information of any nature concerning Mining Interests furnished promptly.
A List of English and American References of high character can be obtained from Messrs. MARCUS WARD and Co., No. 68, Chandos-street, London; or MINING JOURNAL Office.
All communications for Mr. BAILEY should be mailed to—
IDAHO SPRINGS, COLORADO, U.S.A.

THE KEY-NOTE TO WEALTH.
A FEW CAPITALISTS, with a genuine love of speculation, are INVITED to risk £50 each, and share liberally a LARGE FORTUNE with the ADVERTISER, who is likewise risking his own capital, time, and labour in the promotion of an unique and most remarkably productive enterprise, one that only requires moderate capital, combined with the already obtained scientific knowledge, to literally coin money, and by which he will nett £20,000 as a minimum gain; and a perusal of the detailed particulars, which every one should read, will convince the most sceptical that this is *bona fide* and absolutely true.
At the same time, for those who prefer an investment with no risk at all, £5 and upwards are solicited with decreased emoluments, but still very large profits from the same enterprise, and in this case no money whatever will be required for several weeks, until all preliminaries are arranged, for the project to be practically set in motion.
Address "Practical," care of Feigie and Turner, 11, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

TO MINE ADVENTURERS, MERCHANTS, HOTEL KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
Now ready, strongly bound in cloth boards, adapted for the pocket or desk, price 2s. 6d., or 2s. 8d. by post.
THE CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING DIRECTORY, classified in Districts, with their Produce, Number of Shares, Names and Residences of the Pursers and Managers, together with the Agents' and Engineers' names, Pay Days, Post Towns, Railway Stations, &c.
Compiled by J. WILLIAMS, Commission Agent. A New Edition.
Hayle: BANFIELD BROTHERS, Fore-street and West End.—Truro: HEARD and SONS, Boscawen-street.—London: W. KENT and Co., 51 and 52, Paternoster-row; MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.

EXTRACTS FROM OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
WEST BRITON.
"MINING DIRECTORY FOR CORNWALL AND DEVON.—A little volume, entitled The Cornwall and Devon Mining Directory, and which has been compiled by Mr. J. Williams, has just been published by Messrs. Banfield Brothers, of Hayle, which will meet a want that has long been felt by a large number of persons interested in mining or business operations in the two counties. The mines in Cornwall and Devon are classified in districts, and are carefully compiled, and information is given as to their produce, number of shares, names and residences of the pursers and managers, the agents' names, and the pay days."
WESTERN MORNING NEWS.
"We had on a former occasion to favourably notice the issue of a most useful Mining Directory for the two counties, which has been compiled by Mr. J. Williams, commission agent. It classified the districts, with their produce, &c. A new edition has just been published in an improved form; it will be found an excellent little hand-book to the merchant and mine adventurer."
THE MINING JOURNAL.
"CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING DIRECTORY.—A new edition of Mr. J. Williams's Directory bearing this title has just been issued. The manual comprises a complete list of the mines of Cornwall and Devon, arranged according to the districts in which they are situated, and showing the number of shares into which each mine is divided, its depth, the names of the whole of the officers, the pay-day, and the number of persons employed. The book also contains a list of some of the principal copper, lead, and tin buyers; and a large amount of information of general utility to the merchant and mine adventurer."

ASSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
ASSURANCE AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE.
ASSURANCE AGAINST FATAL ACCIDENTS AT SEA.
ASSURANCE OF EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY
The oldest and largest Company, insuring against Accidents of all kinds.
The Right Hon. LORD KINNAIRD, Chairman.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE £240,000
MODERATE PREMIUMS.
BONUS ALLOWED TO INSURERS AFTER FIVE YEARS
£1,700,000
HAS BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or
64, CORNHILL,
Or 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secrtary

Now Ready,
TABLE OF THE ORDER OF SUPERPOSITION OF BRITISH ROCKS, showing the SYSTEMS, FORMATIONS, GROUP of STRATA, CHARACTERISTIC ROCKS, PREVALENT MINERALS, and TYPICAL FOSSILS.
By T. A. READWIN, F.G.S., M.M.S., &c.
Published by Messrs. Spon, Charing Cross. Price One Shilling
THIRD EDITION

Just published.
THE NORTH WALES COAL FIELDS
Being a series of Diagrams showing the Depth, Thickness, and Local Names of the Seams in the principal Collieries of the various districts, with Index, Geological Map, and horizontal sections across the Ruabon, Brymbo, Buckley, and Mostyn districts.
By JOHN BATES GREGORY at JESSE PRICE,
of Hope Station, near Mold, Flintshire.
Price: Mounted on holland, coloured and varnished, and fixed on mahogany rollers, 30s. each; or in book form, 12×9, mounted and coloured, 25s. each.
May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers or direct from the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., upon remittance of Post Office Order for the amount.

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division.
LAST v. WOOL.
THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE
CAFARTHA LEAD MINE,
With MANAGER'S HOUSE, BUILDINGS, and COTTAGES, situate in the Parish of Machynlleth, in the County of Montgomeryshire, held under a lease from Sir Watkyn Williams-Wynn, for a term of 21 years, from December, 1874, together with the Engines, Draining, Drawing, Crushing, and Dressing Machinery, Plant, Materials, and utensils in and about the said Mine,
WILL BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, BY
HERBERT JOHN THURGOOD (of the firm of THURGOOD and MARTIN), the person appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir JAMES BACON, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 31st August, 1882, at Two o'clock precisely, in One Lot.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. LAST and SONS, Solicitors, Albert Buildings, 51, Queen Victoria-street; of Messrs. GOOD and Co., Solicitors, Colchester, Essex; Messrs. GOOD and Co., Solicitors, Budge Chambers, 17, Queen Victoria-street; at the place of sale; or of the Auctioneers—
Messrs. THURGOOD and MARTIN, 27, Chancery-lane, London.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.
Vice-Chancellor Sir CHARLES HALL.
THE GRAND DUCHESS SILVER AND LEAD BARYTES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, the VALUABLE MINE, with BUILDINGS, PLANT, and MACHINERY, known as the
THE CYSTANOG GRAND DUCHESS MINE,
Situated in the parish of Llangunnor, near the town of Carmarthen, with the right to work a considerable extent of property, including the farms of Penlan, Cystanog, and Allt Cystanog, for the term of 21 years from 1st August, 1882.
For further particulars and to treat apply to Mr. JOHN M. WINTER, Chartered Accountant, 16, Market-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or to Mr. DAVID THOMAS, Surveyor and Auctioneer, 3, Blue-street, Carmarthen.

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division.
BATTEN v. THE WEDGEWOOD COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED), NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.
WEDGEWOOD, BRINDLEY FORD, AND LANE ENDS COLLIERIES,
Situate near New Chapel, in the Parish of Wolstanton, in the County of Stafford.
THIS HIGHLY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION (with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court this cause is attached), by MR. JOSEPH COOKSEY, of the firm of Messrs. JOSEPH COOKSEY and SON, the person appointed to sell the same, at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on Wednesday, the 6th day of September, 1882, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, and as a going concern, subject to conditions.
The above-named Collieries comprise a mineral area of 296A. 2R. 2P. or thereabouts
The Minerals include portions of all the well-known seams of Coal and Ironstone in the North Staffordshire coal district below and including the Brown Mine Ironstone.
The Burnwood Coal and Ironstone Seams are now in operation.
The Plant consists of several pairs of Pit Shafts, with commodious Colliery erections, efficient Machinery, Tramways, Locomotive Railway sidings, and branches, and two Locomotive Engines, which, together with the Pit Trams and other Colliery Stocks, Office Furniture, Implements, and Stores, will be included in the sale.
The Biddulph Valley Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway passes through the property, and the Collieries are connected therewith by sidings and branch railways.
The Black Bull Passenger Station is near to the Brindley Ford Colliery within the northern boundary of the property.
Particulars, conditions of sale and plans, and any further information, may be obtained of Mr. J. VERNON MUSGRAVE, Solicitor, Albert Buildings, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.; Messrs. STIBBARD, GIBSON, and Co., Solicitors, 21, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; Mr. CLARENCE HARCOURT, Solicitor, 13, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; and Mr. FREDERICK BERTRAM SMART, Chartered Accountant, 53, Cannon-street, London, E.C.; of the Auctioneers, Paradise-street, West Bromwich; at the Wedgewood Colliery Offices, New Chapel, near Stoke-upon-Trent; and at the place of sale.

NORTH WALES.
SALE OF A GOOD STEAM AND HOUSE COAL COLLIERY.
MESSRS. CHURTON, ELPHICK, AND CO., WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen Hotel, Chester General Railway Station, on Monday, the 11th September, 1882, at Two for Three P.M. punctually, subject to conditions to be then produced, all that very valuable COLLIERY, known as
THE FLINT COLLIERY,
About half-a-mile from the town of Flint, with branch railway and sidings to the main line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, in full work, and now raising from the Brassey Thick coal, and 5 ft. seams, about 800 tons of good steam and house coals per week, which may be largely increased; in addition there is the Cannel Seam partially worked, and the Lower Four Feet Seam intact. The situation of the colliery is exceptionally favourable for disposal of its produce, it being the nearest colliery to the town of Flint. There is a good local land sale, and, while it is in close proximity to several large manufacturing works, it is on equality with other North Wales Collieries as regards rates to Birkenhead and other markets.
The coal mines under a surface area of about 820 acres are held under leases and take-notes for terms having upwards of 18 years to run at minimum rents, amounting together to £360 per annum, recoupable out of royalties, which are moderate; exemption from all claims for surface trespass on 9 A. 3 R. 24 P., comprising the site of the colliery and branch railway, has been purchased.
There are three shafts all geared for winding and fitted with three high-pressure winding-engines, and one 100-horse power pumping-engine, with seven steam-boilers.
The above engines, boilers, and all the plant and machinery of the colliery, as a going concern, are included in the sale.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. E. EDWARDS, City Treasurer, the Auctioneers, or WALKER, SMITH, and WAY, Solicitors, all of Chester. The leases and take-notes may be inspected at the offices of the latter.

DENBIGHSHIRE.
TO BRICK, SANITARY PIPE, AND TERRA COTTA MANUFACTURERS, INVESTORS, AND OTHERS.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in an action, Vaughan *v.* Mason, with the approbation of Mr. JUSTICE KAY, acting for the Vice-Chancellor Hall, at the Queen's Hotel, Chester, in the county of Chester, by Mr. THOMAS WHITFIELD, on Thursday, the 14th day of September, 1882, at Four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, the valuable leasehold hereditaments and premises called the
GARTH BRICK AND TILE WORKS,
Situate at Trevor, in the county of Denbigh, comprising in the whole 19 A. 2 R 36 P., or thereabouts, of most valuable clay and ganister stone of first-rate quality together with the extensive buildings, erections, machinery and fixtures thereon, consisting of brick making and drying sheds, modelling rooms, kilns, offices, stables, &c., and the tenants' fixtures, of which a full description will be given in a schedule to be produced at the time of sale. Together with the powers and authorities for winning, working, getting, procuring, and raising the ironstone, coal, and clay in, under, over, and upon the said premises for the unexpired term of 30 years, from the 29th September, 1873, at the rent of 9d. per ton for the coal, 6d. per ton for ironstone, 1s. a thousand for bricks, 1s. a thousand for draining tiles up to 4 in. in diameter, 1s. 4d. a thousand for draining tiles above 4 in. in diameter.
For all other articles 5 per cent. on the sale price at the works on a dead rent of £122 per annum, in case the rent and royalties before stated shall not make up this amount.
The output of these works can by the erection of additional machinery and kilns be considerably increased without adding perceptibly to the dead expenses, and the supply of the raw material is practically inexhaustible.
For permission to view the premises apply at the offices of the Auctioneer, Willow-street, Oswestry; Mr. W. H. HILL, Land Surveyor, Oswestry; and to Mr. G. D. HARRISON, Solicitor, Welshpool.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained gratis of Messrs. GILL and ARCHER, Solicitors, Liverpool; of Messrs. BARRELL, RODWAY, and BARRELL, Solicitors, Liverpool; of Mr. HENRY DAVIES, Solicitor, Oswestry; of Mr. G. D. HARRISON, Solicitor, Welshpool; of Messrs. CHESTER and Co., Solicitors, of 11, Staple Inn, London; of Messrs. LAST and SONS, 51, of Queen Victoria-street, London; of Messrs. SEAGROVE and WOODS, Solicitors, 22, Chancery-lane; of the Auctioneer at the place of sale; and of Messrs. GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, and Co., 1, Bedford-row, London, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.
ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.
Dated this 9th day of August, 1882.

THE DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINES (LIMITED).
IN LIQUIDATION.
In view of negociations by shareholders, the liquidator INVITES OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the SETTS and PLANT of the above company as a going concern.
The mines are in good working order, and upwards of 35,000*l.* has been expended thereon.
For further information apply to Mr. E. J. BARTLETT, 30, Great St. Helens, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, a 30 H.P. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; with link-motion reversing gear, has drum and gearing complete for winding and pumping.
A 14 H.P. PORTABLE WINDING and PUMPING ENGINE.
Also a 6 H.P. PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINE.
Apply to—
BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

ROCK DRILL CONTRACTS.
MESSRS. HENDERSON AND SON, of TRURO, having completed their contracts at East Pool Mine, and being about to REMOVE their PLANT, are prepared to ENTER IMMEDIATELY INTO OTHERS of SIMILAR CHARACTER in CORNWALL on moderate terms.
31, Lemon-street, Truro, 19th August, 1882.

FOR SALE, a SULPHUR MINE of the value of about £4,000,000 sterling, situate in Italy, in the Province of FORLI (Romagna.) For full particulars apply to Mr. NATALE DI GNO ADUCCI, Forli.
Correspond by preference in the French language. The owner desires to negociate directly with the intending purchaser.
The principal sulphur mines in the Romagna are only five in number, including the above, which is the best. A company with large capital at its disposal could negociate, whilst purchasing the above, for the others also, and thus secure the monopoly of the sulphur of the Romagna, which is reputed to be the best in all Italy.

FOR SALE,—TWO SECOND-HAND ENGINES, equal to new, 26 in. cylinders, 4 ft. stroke, mounted on strong cast-iron diagonal frames, and fitted with condensers and reversing gear; suitable for Winding, Air-compressing, or Driving Stamps, and will BE SOLD CHEAP.
Also, a NEW 12 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, and ONE 5 in. and ONE 6 in. SECOND-HAND DONKEY ENGINES
Every description of MINING PLANT always on sale.
Apply to FRANCIS DINGEY, Engineer and Ironfounder, Truro Cornwall, where the above may be seen.

AURIFEROUS COPPER LODES—QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.
FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, close to Railway Station, in QUEENSLAND, and traversed by one 4 feet and one 18 inch lode of Copper Sulphide in gold country (see Queensland Government Gazette for 1880—Boolboonda Gold Field, pp. 1214 and 1333).
Crown Grant, Plan, and Report by eminent Scotch Mining Engineer (Dr. Robertson, of Renfrew) can be seen at the Queensland National Bank, 50, Old Broad-street, London, where price and terms can also be learnt; or from N. BARTLEY, Brisbane, Queensland, Agent for Sale of Mining Properties, and holder of the 1879 Sydney International and five other Medals for the best collection (4000) of Australian ores.
There is no royalty or tax on the above land except the local road rates, 32s. per annum.

ON SALE, MINING PLANT not required for the purpose it was intended for:—
TWO PAIRS of 16-inch HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES, complete.
ONE 12-horse PORTABLE ENGINE, with winding gear.
ONE 20-horse ditto ditto
Apply to THOS. JOHNSON, 72, Dicconson-street, Wigan.

THE
ALLEN STEAM ENGINE GOVERNOR developes the utmost Power, gives Uniformity of Speed under varying loads, and Economises Fuel. ALSO
PEET'S PATENT VALVE TAP, for Steam, Water, and Gas, from ½ inch upwards. Simple, durable, double seats, full way, and all parts interchangeable.
For particulars, apply to—
WHITLEY PARTNERS, RAILWAY WORKS, HUNSLET ROAD, LEEDS.

RAILS for SIDINGS, TRAMWAYS, &c., with all fittings complete. All sections, from 10 to 80 lbs. per yard Shippers enquiries promptly attended to.
Apply to G. BRADSHAW, 22, Cooper-street, Manchester.

SECOND-HAND, BUT EQUAL TO NEW:—
STEAM BOILERS.—Three first-class Boilers, 30 ft. by 7 ft., two flues, Galloway tubes in, and fittings, four years old, insured at 75 lbs. pressure. Will be sold cheap.
BOILERS.—Two Boilers, 28 ft. by 7 ft., two flues. Been working at 65 lbs. Price on rails, £130 each.
Other sizes of Boilers in stock, in excellent condition, 28 ft. by 7 ft., 24 ft. by 7 ft., 24 ft. by 6 ft., 20 ft. by 5 ft., 15 ft. by 5 ft., and 12 ft. by 5 ft. Safe for 65 and 60 lbs. pressure. Very cheap.
PUMPING ENGINES.—Beam and Horizontal. Diameters of cylinders, 100 in., 90 in., 65 in., 60 in., and 38 in. Very cheap.
WINDING ENGINES and COLLIERY PLANT of every description, second-hand, in stock.
H. HELLEWELL AND CO., 4, NORTH CORRIDOR, ROYAL EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

PUMPS FOR SALE,
READY FOR INSTANT DELIVERY.

NEW.			
TWO 12 in. steam cylinder, 8 in. water cylinder, 18 in. stroke, Colebrook's patent, each	£75	0	0
ONE 3 in.×2 in. brass lined, Colebrook's patent	15	0	0
ONE 3 in.×1½ in., Colebrook's patent	13	0	0
ONE 7 in.×5 in. Tangye Special, with Condenser	44	0	0
ONE Warner's improved treble barrel Horizontal Colliery Force Pump for horse power, 4 in. gun metal rams..	54	0	0
TWO 5½ in. cylinder 9 in. stroke Donkey Pump, 3 in. in brass cased ram, each	22	0	0
ONE No. 1 Pulsometer and foot valve	9	0	0
ONE No. 3 „ „	24	0	0
SECONDHAND.			
ONE Patent Universal, by Hayward Tyler and Co., 5 in.×3 in.	20	0	0
ONE ditto ditto 6 in.×5 in.	30	0	0
ONE ditto ditto 12 in.×5 in.	60	0	0
ONE Horizontal Donkey, by Davey and Co., 8 in. stroke, 6 in. cylinder, 3 in. water course	15	0	0
ONE 3 in.×1½ in., suitable for feeding 6 H.P. boiler	4	0	0
ONE Wilson's Vauxhall, No. 6	7	10	0
ONE Donkey, 8 in.×10 in.×4½ in. plunger, double action, fitted with new box, new brass valves and seats...	40	0	0
No. 1 Pulsometer	4	10	0
ONE 8 in. Centrifugal, by Gwynne and Co.	28	0	0
ONE 4 in. „ by Amos and Son	11	0	0
ONE Holman's Double Force, 5 in. cylinders	10	0	0
TWO 4½ in. diameter plunger force, with gun metal plungers 2 ft. long, 4½ in. diameter, glands and barrels, brass bushed, valves and seatings, gun metal, &c., each...	10	0	0
ONE Vertical Donkey, 15 in. steam cylinder, 10 in. water cylinder, 16 in. stroke, brass lined ram, single action	95	0	0
ONE Vertical Donkey, 15 in. steam cylinder, 8 in. water cylinder, 8 in. ram, single action	85	0	0

ALL IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.
Full particulars on application to the owner—
CHARLES D. PHILLIPS, MACHINERY REGISTER OFFICES, NEWPORT, MON.
N.B.—SPECIALITIES.—Lathes, Drilling Machines, Engineers' Machine Tools generally.

WANTED, COMMISSION HOUSES, ENGINEERS, GENERAL MILL AND COLLIERY FURNISHERS. Exceptionally good terms as wholesale, district, and export agents in unrepresented centres throughout the United Kingdom, Continent, and the Colonies. MORGAN'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED BOILER COMPOSITION, manufactured on approved scientific principles for preventing incrustation and neutralising corrosive acids in feed-water.
"An invaluable article at a very low price."
ANALYST'S REPORT (Extract).—"I am convinced it will be useful in preventing and removing incrustation without any injurious action on the metal."
Apply to the Patentee and Manufacturer,
W. H. MORGAN, ENGINEER, GLOUCESTER.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, M.E.,
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE

Alfred Nobel

Manufactured and sold by

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED

(FORMERLY THE BRITISH DYNAMITE COMPANY LIMITED),

Head Office: 149, West George Street, Glasgow.

EXPORT AGENTS: J. and G. THORNE, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FACTORIES—ARDEER WORKS, STEVENSTON, AYRSHIRE.
WESTQUARTER WORKS, POLMONT STATION, STIRLINGSHIRE.
REDDING MOOR WORKS, POLMONT STATION, STIRLINGSHIRE

THE COTTON POWDER COMPANY (LIMITED)

RECOMMEND TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, PIT SINKERS, QUARRYMEN, AND OTHERS, THEIR

TONITE, OR COTTON POWDER,

AS BEING THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, AND STRONGEST OF ALL EXPLOSIVES.

TONITE is the most efficient and economical blasting agent ever invented, and is largely in demand. It does not contain any Nitro-glycerine, and is, therefore, exempt from the dangers of exudation, or of freezing and its attendant process of thawing.

The Company also manufacture PATENT DETONATORS of a quality much superior to the foreign article. The trade supplied on favourable terms.

OFFICES

23, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE. LONDON, S.W.

WORKS: FAVERSHAM, KENT.

Agents: DINEEN and Co., Leeds; DAVID BURNS, Haltwhistle; R. J. CUNNACK, Helston, Cornwall; J. and W. SMITH, Chapel-en-le-Frith W VEITCH, Jedburgh, N.B. W. HARRISON, Barrow-in-Furness; W. J. PARRY, Bangor; HUNTER and FOTHERINGHAM, Glasgow.

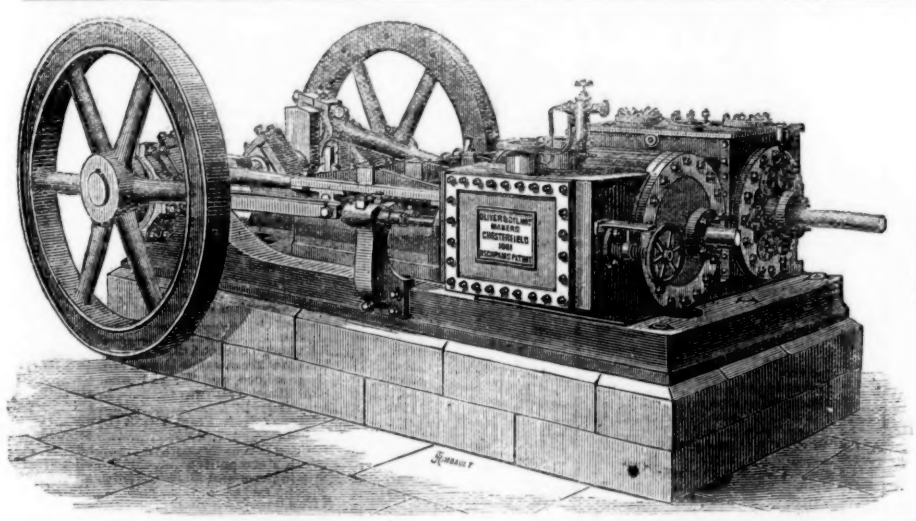
RHENISH DYNAMITE COMPANY.

DYNAMITE

OF THE GREATEST STRENGTH ALLOWED BY THE EXPLOSIVES ACT.

Head Office: JOHN DARLINGTON,
2, Coleman Street Buildings. Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

LONDON AGENT,—E. KRAFTMEIER & CO., 5, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.



SCHRAM'S PATENT ROCK DRILL AND

Air Compressor.

RICHARD SCHRAM & CO.,
9, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

FURNITURE EXHIBITION—AGRICULTURAL HALL. STAND 174.

RUSTLESS IRON.

PATENTS OF PROFESSOR BARFF AND MESSRS. G. AND A. S. BOWER.

The PROCESS of COATING IRON and STEEL by these combined Patents is extremely simple and economical, requiring only a specially constructed Muffle or Furnace, which is also applicable to other purposes.

Small articles, not exceeding 9 ft. × 3 ft. × 2 ft., may now be treated at the Furnaces, at ST. NEOTS, HUNTS, on reasonable terms pending the erection of larger Furnaces by Licensees in various manufacturing centres.

LICENSES will be granted to the Iron Trade, Hardware Manufacturers, and others on Royalties based on an average of 5 per cent on value of articles to be treated, ranging from 5s. per Ton upwards.

For Terms, Cost of Apparatus, and all other details, apply to the—

BOWER-BARFF RUSTLESS IRON COMPANY, LIMITED

23, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C

For Excellence and Practical Success of Engines.

Represented Model exhibited by this Firm.

HARVEY AND CO.,

ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS

HAYLE, CORNWALL.

LONDON OFFICE.—186, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C

MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES of the largest and most approved kinds in use, SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HUSBAND'S PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS

SECOND-HAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,

IN GOOD CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES—viz.

PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES; STEAM CAPSTANS; ORE CRUSHERS; BOILERS and PITWORK of various sizes and descriptions; and all kinds of MATERIALS required for MINING PURPOSES.

JORDAN'S PATENT

PULVERISING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING

MINERALS, CHEMICALS, CEMENTS, CEREALS, &c.

T. B. JORDAN AND SON,

52 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

SIMPLE.
DURABLE.
EFFECTIVE

OTHER SPECIALITIES.
GOLD REDUCING PLANT.
HAND-POWER ROCK DRILLS
GENERAL MINING PLANT

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

THE BEST METAL FOR BUSHES, BEARINGS, SLIDE VALVES,

And other wearing parts of Machinery.
PUMPS, PLUNGERS, CYLINDERS, &c.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE WIRE, TUBES, SHEET, RODS TOOLS, &c.

STEAM FITTINGS.

"PHOSPHOR BRONZE" REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, UNDER PATENTS.

THE PHOSPHOR BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED,

SUMNER STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

JOHN BEATSON AND SON.

40h, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.

IRON AND STEEL RAILS, of all sections, from 10 to 86 lbs. per yard, new perfect, new slightly defective, or second-hand, with Fish-plates Bolts and Nuts, Chairs, Spikes, and Points and Crossings to match, when required.

STEEL AND IRON WIRE ROPES, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, &c., &c.
BARS, PLATES, SHEETS, &c.
STEEL OF ALL KINDS. PIG IRON OF ALL KINDS
Delivered at all Railway Stations and Ports in Great Britain.

WILLIAM BENNETTS.

PATENT MINERS'

SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURER.

This manufacture embraces all the latest improvements for use in Blasting in Mines, Quarries, or for Submarine Purposes; and is adapted for exploding Gunpowder, Dynamite, or any other Explosive; and is made suitable for exportation to any part of the world.

Price Lists and Sample Cards on application.

All communications to be addressed—

ROSKEAR FUSE WORKS,
CAMBORNE CORNWALL.

SMALL ENOUGH TO CARRY IN THE POCKET ANEROID CASE.

PRACTICAL HYPSOMETRY: A Method of DETERMINING ALTITUDES (Heights of Mountains and Depths of Mines) accurately and almost instantaneously, with the Aneroid Barometer, WITHOUT TABLES.

Price One Shilling, post free

London: MINING JOURNAL Office 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
3200	Blue Hills t, c, St. Agnes	4 6 6	1¼	¾ 1¼	0 4 0	0 2 0	May 1881
6000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan†	9 7 11	12	10½ 11½	52 11 8	0 10 0	Nov. 1881
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, a, Tavistock*†	1 0 0	6	5⅝ 6	118 7 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1880
4296	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	74	70 75	131 6 3	1 12 6	July 1882
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 9	57½	54 56	31 6 0	1 15 0	July 1882
12800	Frongoch,* l, Cardgn (11000 sh. iss.	2 0 0	1½	1 1½	0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1881
12000	Great Holway,* l, Flintshire	5 0 0	5½	5 5½	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1882
15000	Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*†	4 0 0	16½	17½ 18½	28 10 0	0 6 0	July 1882
6400	Green Hurth, l, Durham*	0 6 0	8¼	8 8¼	3 11 0	0 5 0	Apr. 1882
20000	Grogwinion, l, Cardigan*	2 8 0	1¼	¾ 1¼	0 16 4	0 1 6	July 1880
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c	2 2 0	3½	3¼ 3½	0 19 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1882
2800	Isle of Man, l, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—		83 5 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1880
6000	Killifreth, t, Chacewater	4 3 6	6	5 5½xd	0 8 6	0 6 0	Aug. 1882
20000	Leadhills,* l, Lanarkshire	6 0 0	3¼	3¼ 3½	0 18 0	0 3 0	Aug. 1882
400	Lisburne,* l, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—		613 0 0	0 10 0	June 1882
10000	Mellanear, c, Hayle*	2 6 0	5	4¾ 5	1 16 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1882
9000	Minera Mining Co., l, Wrexham*	5 0 0	9	7 9	69 4 8	0 1 0	Aug. 1882
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, l*	7 0 0	—		24 0 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1880
8000	Mona,* c, Anglesea	5 0 0	5	4½ 5	0 10 0	0 10 0	July 1880
11829	North Hendre, l, Wales	2 10 0	—		3 14 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1881
8146	Ditto	1 5 0	—		0 9 3	0 1 3	Nov. 1881
2000	North Levant, t, c, St Just	13 6 0	5½	4½ 5½	4 16 0	0 3 0	Feb. 1881
4760	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes§	4 0 0	—		3 17 0	0 1 6	Jan. 1881
6000	Pennant, l, bar, North Wales*	5 0 0	5½	4 5½	0 10 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1878
12000	Phœnix United, t, c, Linkinhorne§	6 0 3	3	2½ 3	17 2 0	0 2 0	May 1882
18000	Pr. Patrick,* s-l, (als. 12000 pf. 10 p.c)	1 0 0	—		0 18 6	0 2 0	July 1880
10000	Red Rock,* l, Cardigan	2 0 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1878
12000	Roman Gravels, l, Salop*	7 10 0	9	8½ 9	9 1 0	0 5 0	May 1882
4000	Rhydalun,* l, Wales	10 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1880
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer†	1 5 0	15	7½ 12½	749 0 0	1 0 0	July 1880
6123	South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne†	6 5 6	9	8½ 9½	9 9 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1882
9000	South Darren, l, Cardigan*	1 16 0	⅞	¾ 1	0 4 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1880
4500	South Wheal Frances, t, Illogan†	7 12 4	12	11½ 12½	40 15 6	0 10 0	July 1880
6000	Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan†§	11 10 0	12	10½ 11½	51 3 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1881
15000	Van, l, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	6	5¾ 6¼	25 10 6	0 2 6	July 1882
12000	West Holway,* l, Flintshire	1 0 0	1¼	1¼ 1¾	0 1 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1889
512	West Tolgus, c, Redruth§	98 0 0	14	12½ 17½	33 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1871
2400	West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne†§	15 0 0	19	16 18	111 10 0	0 3 9	Apr. 1878
6000	West Basset, c, Illogan†	7 0 4	10	9 10	28 3 8	0 6 8	Apr. 1882
12000	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	2 4 0	2½	2¼ 2½	0 13 9	0 1 0	Mar. 1882
15000	Wheal George,* l, bl, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1882
6000	Wheal Grenville, t, Camborne	15 0 0	10½	10 10½	1 7 6	0 7 6	May 1882
4295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes§	5 12 0	1¼	1½ 2	12 18 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1881
3000	Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	7 11 0	8	7 8	8 13 6	0 4 0	Mar. 1882

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES

Shares.		Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
35500	Alamillos, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	2¼	1½ 2	2 5 8	0 1 8	Mar. 1882
130000	Almada and Tirito Consol., s*†	1 0 0	¾	½ ¾	0 6 3	0 1 0	May 1876
20000	Australian, c, South Australia†	7 7 6	2¾	2¼ 2¾ xd	1 7 6	0 2 0	Aug. 1882
15000	Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0	1½	1⅜ 1½	1 1 0	0 3 0	June 1882
20000	Cape Copper Mining,*† South Africa	7 0 0	52	50 52	47 7 6	2 0 0	June 1882
50000	Copiapo, c, Chili* (£4 shares)†	3 8 0	3½	3¼ 3¾	1 17 9	0 1 0	June 1882
70000	English & Australian,*† c, S. Aust.	2 10 0	1¼	1 1¼	3 0 9	0 1 0	Mar. 1882
2000	Eng.-Aus., g, Vict.* pref. (20000 o.)	1 0 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	0 3 8	0 3 8	Apr. 1882
25000	Fortuna, l, Spain*†	2 0 0	4	3½ 4	8 1 0	0 1 10	Mar. 1882
60000	Frontino & Bolivia, g, New Gran.*†	2 0 0	2⅜	2½ 2¾	0 9 0	0 1 0	July 1882
200000	La Plata, s-l, Leadville†	2 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	0 11 8	0 0 5	July 1882
15000	Linares, l, Spain*†	3 0 0	4	3½ 4	18 19 10	0 2 0	Mar. 1882
185164	Mason & Barry* c, Portugal	10 0 0	16½	16½ 16¾	1 5 0	0 15 0	May 1882
66000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela†	5 0 0	4½	4 4½	0 9 0	0 3 6	Aug. 1882
1000	Ditto, Debentures	100 0 0	98	93 98	6 per cent.		
3000	Oregon, g, Oregon, U.S. (pref. sh.)	4 0 0	—		0 2 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1880
50000	Panulcillo, c, Chili*†	4 0 0	7	6¼ 6¾	1 0 9	0 4 0	May 1882
25000	Pitangui,* g, Brazil (in. 6000 £1 pd).	0 10 0	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1880
14000	Pontgibaud, s-l, France†	20 0 0	11	9 11	28 17 6	0 7 3	Dec. 1880
100000	Port Phillip, g, Clunes*† (£2 shares)	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾	1 14 2	0 0 10	Feb. 1881
50000	Rara Fortuna,* s, Argent. Republic.	1 0 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 0	July 1882
54000	Richmond Consol., s, Nevada*†	5 0 0	11¼	9 9½xd	13 16 6	0 5 0	Aug. 1882
24532	Rio Tinto,* c, Mortgage Bds., Huelva.	100 0 0	102	100 102	5 per cent.		July 1880
325000	Ditto, shares	10 0 0	25½	25¼ 25¾	1 12 0	0 16 0	Apr. 1882
40000	Santa Barbara,* g, Brazil	0 10 0	—		0 12 9	0 1 0	May 1882
120000	Scottish-Australian Mining Co.*†	1 0 0	1⅞	1⅝ 1⅞	10 p. cent.		Apr. 1882
80000	Ditto, New	0 10 0	⅞	¾ 1	10 p. cent.		Apr. 1882
22500	Sierra Buttes, g, California*†	2 0 0	1½	1¼ 1½	2 4 0	0 1 6	Apr. 1882
40625	Ditto, Plumas Eureka	2 0 0	1¾	1⅜ 1⅝	2 16 0	0 3 0	Apr. 1882
253000	St. John del Rey*† (£5 Stock and multiple dealt in)			160 180	5 p.c. for half-year		June 1882
91896	Tharsis,* c, sul, Spain (31100 s. 7l. p.)†	10 0 0	41½	40½ 41½	31 6 0	2 10 0	May 1882
20000	Tolima,* g, s, Colombia (A & B shares)	5 0 0	3½	2½ 3½	2 1 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1881
25000	Victoria* (London), g, Australia	1 0 0	—		0 13 10	0 0 8	Feb. 1881
100000	Victorine (Nevada, U.S.) Deb. Bds.	1 0 0	—		0 2 0	0 0 6	June 1882
15000	Western Andes, s, Colombia	5 0 0	—		3 17 6	0 3 0	Aug. 1882
2100	W. Prussian (5500 pref. sh. £10 pd.)	10 0 0	10	9 10	4 2 0	0 8 0	Apr. 1881
54800	Yorke Pen., c, South Aust. Pref.†	1 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	0 3 0	0 3 0	May 1882

§ Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

NON-DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last wk.	Clos pr.
30000	Alston United,* l, Cumberland	1 0 0	—	
12000	Anderton, t, c, l, Devonshire	1 0 0	1½	1¼ 1½
12000	Assheton, l, Carnarvonshire*	5 0 0	—	
11583	Bedford Unit.,* c, Tavis. (£1 liab.)	0 12 0	2½	2¼ 2½
30000	Bodidris,* l, bl, Denbighshire	1 0 0	—	
30000	British,* s-l, bl, Wrexham	1 0 0	—	
30000	Beuno Consols,* s-l, Flintshire	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
20000	Bwlch United,* l, Cardigan	0 17 6	1¾	1¼ 1¾
50000	Carn Camborne,* t, c, Camborne	1 0 0	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜
20000	Carnarvon,* c, Carnarvonshire	1 0 0	½	⅜ ½
37500	Carnarvonshire Cons.,* l, Llanrwst.	2 0 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜
6000	Cathedral Cons., c, t, Gwennap	0 18 0	—	
20000	Central Foxdale,* l, Isle of Man	1 17 6	—	
25000	Coed-y-Fedw&Pant-y-Buarth,* l	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
2450	Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan†	30 14 9	37½	32½ 37½
10000	Cornwall Great Cons.* (4500 issued)	1 0 0	—	
6400	Crook Burn,* l, Cumberland	0 17 0	½	⅜ ½
14000	Crosswood Mining Lands, l*	1 0 0	—	
45000	D'Eresby Mountain, l, bl, Llanrwst.	0 10 0	1½	1 1½
20000	Denbighshire Consolidated,* l	3 0 0	2	1½ 2
12000	Derwent,* l, Durham	4 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
50000	Devon,* c, bl, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	
60000	Devon Friendship,* c, ars, Tavistock	1 0 0	¼	3/16 5/16
12000	Devon Great United* (2l. shares)	1 5 0	⅜	¼ ⅜
50000	Drakewalls,* t, c Calstock	0 15 0	¾	½ ¾
10000	Dubby Syke, l, Durham*	1 0 0	—	
12000	East Blue Hills, t, St. Agnes	0 5 0	⅝	½ ⅝
6000	East Botallack, t, St. Just	0 12 6	1¼	1 1¼
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer‡	4 11 0	¾	⅝ ⅞
4000	East Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe	10 12 3	2	1¾ 2
30000	E. Craven Moor,* l. Pateley Bridge	1 0 0	¾	½ ¾
15000	East Devon Cons.,* c, Buckfastlgh.	2 0 0	3	2½ 3
30000	East Herodsfoot, s-l, Liskeard	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
20000	East Long Rake,* l, Wales	1 0 0	—	
21000	East Roman Gravels,* l, Salop	0 15 0	⅞	⅜ ½
18000	East Van, l, Llanidloes*	5 0 0	—	
2048	East Wheal Lovell, t, Helston	15 13 6	¾	½ ¾
100000	East Wheal Rose,* s-l, Newlyn East	1 0 0	⅝	9/16 11/16
12000	Gawton,* c, Tavistock (2l. shares)	1 18 0	⅝	⅜ ½
40000	Glasg. Car., c* [30000 sh. £1 pd., 10000 15s. pd.]		¾	½ ¾
14000	Glenroy,* s-l, Isle of Man	4 0 0	⅜	¼ ⅜
10000	Goddards,* l, b, Carnarvon	1 0 0	1½	1 1¼
32000	Goginan,* l, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	1¼	¾ 1¼
25000	Goodevere, t, St. Cleer	1 0 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜
8500	Gorsedd and Merllyn Con., l, Flint.	2 10 0	2½	2 2½
15000	Gover Consols*	1 0 0	¼	⅜ ⅝
20000	Great Dyliffe* (10000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	—	
100000	Great Polgooth United,* t	1 0 0	⅞	⅜ ⅝
6000	Great West Chiverton, l, St. Agnes.	0 5 0	⅜	¼ ⅜
10000	Gwern-y-Mynydd,* s-l, Flint(pref.)	4 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛
70000	Gwydyr Amal.* l, bl, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	
12000	Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeard†	0 18 0	6s.	4s. 6s.
18000	Hingston Down, c, Calstock*†	0 12 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞
10000	Indian Queen Consols*	1 0 0	⅜	½ ⅝
20000	Kirkmichael,* l (2000 unissued)	1 0 0	—	
25000	Kit Hill Gt. Cons.* c, ars-m, (2l. sh.)	0 15 0	¾	½ ¾
15000	Lady Ann,* s-l, Llanarmon	1 0 0	—	
30000	Lady Ashburton,* s, Callington	1 0 0	⅛	1/16 ⅛
15000	Lady Bertha,* c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	
25000	Langford,* s, c, Callington	0 10 0	½	⅜ ½
2500	Levant, c, t, St. Just	11 10 0	8	7 8
15000	Llandegla,* l, Wales	1 0 0	—	
5120	Lovell, t, Wendron	0 16 0	⅜	⅛ ⅜
9000	Marke Valley, c, Linkinhorne‡	6 15 0	⅝	½ ¾
6000	Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron	3 15 10	—	
28000	Mid-Devon,* c (& 17000, 3s. 4d. pd.)	0 6 8	—	
20000	Mona Consols,* c, Anglesea	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
15000	Monkstown,* man, Devon	2 0 0	3¼	3 3¼
20000	Mostyn Consols,* s-l, Flint.	1 0 0	3	2½ 3
10000	Mynydd Gorddu, l, Cardigan*	4 0 0	—	
12000	Morfa Du, z, g, s, Anglesea*	1 0 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝
80000	Mounts Bay,* c, t, Breage	1 0 0	1	7/16 9/16
6144	Mount Carbis, t, c, Redruth	1 5 0	4⅝	4¼ 4½
2400	New Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan	8 18 0	6	4½ 5½
8000	New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne*	3 0 0	—	
100000	New Great Wheal Vor, t, Breage	0 10 0	—	
10000	New Holmbush,* t, c, Callington	3 0 0	—	
6000	New Kitty, t, St. Agnes	0 12 0	2¼	2¼ 3
12000	New Penrose,* t, c, Helston	1 0 0	1¼	1⅛ 1¼
15000	New Redmoor,* var, Callington	1 5 0	—	
17500	New Terras,* t, St. Austell	0 5 0	½	¼ ½
3500	New Tincroft,* t, Lelant	6 0 0	—	
12000	New Trumpet,* t, Wendron	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
12000	New West Caradon, c, Liskeard	0 4 0	¼	⅛ ¼
3000	New Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	0 10 0	—	
35000	New Wye Valley, l, Montgomery.*	1 0 0	1	½ 1
5328	North Busy, t, c, Scorrier ‡	1 5 8	1	⅝ ⅞
10000	N. D'Eresby Mount.,* l, bl, Carnarv.	1 0 0	—	
25000	North Goginan,* l, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	1½	1 1½

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—*continued.*

Shares.		Paid.	Last wk.	Clos pr.
6400	North Green Hurth,* (3400 1l. pd.)	0 2 6	⅜	¼ ⅜
25000	North Grogwinion,* s-l, Cardigshr.	1 0 0	1½	1 1½
12000	North Herodsfoot, l, Liskeard	0 12 6	½	⅜ ½
50000	North Molton,* c, mn, i, Devon	1 0 0	—	
6000	North Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap	2 7 6	½	⅜ ½
2936	North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	1 0 0	—	
8000	Northern,* l, Durham	8 17 10	¾	¾
40000	Okel Tor,* t, c, a, Calstock	1 0 0	—	
80000	Old Shepherds s-l, Cornwall	1 0 0	¾	½ ¾
60000	Owen Vean & Tregur.,* t, c, Marazion	2 0 0	1¼	1⅛ 1¼
12000	Pandora,* l, Carnarvon	2 0 0	¼	⅛ ¼
11612	Pant-y-Mwyn,* l, Mold	2 0 0	2	1⅞ 2
20000	Parka Consols*	1 0 0	⅜	⅝ ¾
45000	Parys Corporation,* c, Anglesea	1 0 0	⅝	⅜ ½
7500	Pateley Bridge, l, Yorkshire	1 0 0	—	
6000	Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth	2 18 0	3½	3⅜ 3⅞
12000	Pelyn Wood, c, Lanivery	0 5 6	⅜	⅛ ⅜
600	Pendarves United, c, Camborne	8 0 0	—	
20000	Penegarreg, l, Carmarthenshire	1 0 0	1¼	1⅛ 1¼
12000	Pen-yr-Orsedd,* l, Flintshire	1 0 0	1	½ 1
15000	Perran Consols,* s-l	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
12000	Perran Wheal Alfred, c	0 2 6	⅜	⅛ ⅜
100000	Pioneer,* var. Wales	1 0 0	—	
3000	Polcrebo, t, Crowan	0 5 0	—	
10000	Polrose, t, Cornwall	1 2 6	¼	⅛ ¼
10000	Port Nigel,* s-l, Carnarvonshire	2 0 0	—	
6000	Prince Royal, t, c, s-l, St. Agnes	1 0 6	—	
12000	Prince of Wales, c, s, Calstock	0 17 0	½	⅜ ½
15000	Royalton,* t, St. Columb	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
36000	Russell United,* c, Tavistock	0 15 6	1⅛	⅝ 1⅛
30000	Silver Hill,* Callington	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
50000	Sinclair,* l, bl, Whitford	1 0 0	1½	1 1¼
40000	Sortridge,* c, Horrabridge	1 0 0	⅜	⅛ ¼
6000	South Carbis, t, c, Redruth	0 10 0	2½	2 2½
35000	So. Devon Unit.,* c, Buckfastleigh.	1 0 0	1	¾ 1
5000	South Dolcoath, c, t, Illogan	0 19 0	1	¾ 1
6000	South Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap	2 7 6	¼	⅜ ⅝
6000	South Tolcarne, t, c, Camborne	5 1 6	3½	3 3½
40000	South Wheal Crebor*, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	⅛	⅜ ½
2043	South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan	2 9 6	11½	10 12
40000	Tamar, s-l, Bearalston*	1 0 0	1⅞	1⅝ 1¾
110000	Tankerville Gt. Consols, l, Salop*.	0 15 0	⅜	¼ ⅜
6400	Teesdale,* l, Durham (pref.)	1 0 0	—	
20000	Tin Hill,* t, St. Stephens	1 0 0	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜
6000	Tregembo, t, c, Cornwall	3 0 0	4	3¼ 3½
100000	Tresavean,* t, c, Gwennap	1 0 0	¾	9/16 11/16
8000	Trevaunance, t, St. Agnes	0 2 0	2⅜	2⅛ 2⅜
12000	Trevince Consols, t, c, Gwennap	0 5 0	—	
35000	Un. Van & Glyn,* l, (& 17500 pref. sh)	1 0 0	½	⅜ ½
1000	Vaughan,* l, Cardiganshire	10 0 0	—	
8000	Victor,* l, Cilcen, Flintshire	0 14 0	—	
2000	Violet Seton, c, Camborne	12 0 0	20	15 20
15000	Vincent,* t, Altarnun	1 0 0	—	
20000	Walkham United,* t, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	¼	⅛ ⅜
12000	West Assheton, l, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	
12000	West Caradon, c, St. Cleer	0 7 3	½	⅜ ⅝
3000	W. Craven Moor, l, Pateley Brdge*	10 0 0	—	
12000	West Crebor, c, Tavistock	0 6 6	⅝	½ ⅝
10240	West Devon Consols, c, Calstock	1 0 0	½	⅜ ½
10000	West Godolphin, t, c, Breage	1 0 0	2	1½ 2
6000	West Kitty, t, St. Agnes	0 12 0	14½	13 14
20000	West Lisburne,* l, Cardigan	1 0 0	1¼	1 1¼
3000	West Mary Ann, l, Menheniot	1 13 0	1	¾ 1
20000	W. Pateley Bridge, l, Yorkshire	1 0 0	½	¼ ½
6000	West Polbreen, t, c, St. Agnes	0 5 6	1¼	1 1¼
5190	West Poldice, St. Day‡	6 0 0	4	3½ 4
2048	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan‡	33 8 3	10½	9½ 10½
3000	West Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	3 0 6	13½	12 13
6000	Wheal Agar, c, Illogan‡	15 16 0	18	16 18
6144	Wheal Basset, c, Illogan‡	6 17 0	9½	7 9
3000	Wheal Boys, t, Redruth	0 16 0	1¼	1½ 1¾
12000	Wheal Coates, t, St. Agnes	0 2 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝
2585	W. Comf., & No. Tres., t, c, Gwennap	2 2 0	—	
50000	Wheal Elizabeth,* t, Cornwall	1 0 0	—	
12288	Wheal Jane, t, Kea‡	2 1 6	¾	⅞ 1⅛
12000	Wheal Jewell, c, St. Hilary	1 0 6	¼	⅛ ¼
25000	Wh. Hony and Trelawny, s-l, Lisk.	2 0 0	2¼	2¼ 2¾
12000	Wheal Lusky, t, Callington	0 1 6	½	⅜ ½
2000	Wheal Owles, t, St. Just‡	7 3 0	10	9 10
6000	Wh. Prussia, & Cardrew, t, c, Rdrth	2 10 0	½	¼ ½
6000	Wheal Sisters, t, Lelant	3 10 0	1¼	1 1¼
4096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	16 19 6	5	4½ 5½
4000	Ystwith,* l, Cardigan	1 0 0	¼	⅛ ⅜

bl, blende; *c*, copper; *g*, gold; *l*, lead; *s*, silver; *sl*, slate; *s-l*, silver-lead; *t*, tin; *z*, zinc; *i*, iron; *a*, arsenic.
*Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange; ‡ have paid dividends.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS; TRAMWAYS; INSURANCE COMPANIES; GAS, IRON AND COAL, WAGON COMPANIES, &c.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. pr.
150000	Akankoo,* g, Gold Cst. (100000 iss.)	0 12 6	⅜ ⅝
64880	Anglo-African,* d, Kimberley,†	10 0 0	4 5
12000	Arendal, s, Norway	4 0 0	
120000	Asia Minor,* s-l, Lidjessy, Sivas	0 12 6	
30000	Bratsberg,* c, Norway	2 0 0	1⅜ 1⅝
40000	Brazilian, g,* Brazil	1 0 0	1 1⅛
200000	British Australian,* g, N. So. Wales	1 0 0	
18000	Broadway,* g, California	5 0 0	1¾ 2¼
10000	Buena Ventura,* l, Spain (fy. pd)	2 0 0	
30000	California,* g, Colorado	1 0 0	
130000	Callao Bis,* g, Venezuela	1 0 0	
15000	Canada,* g	1 0 0	
82500	Canadian, c, sul,* Canada†	4 0 0	⅞ 1⅛
23000	Central Jagersfontein Diamond*	5 0 0	½ 1
200000	Cherambadi (Wynaad) District,* g.	1 0 0	
500000	Chile,* g, Venezuela	1 0 0	½ ¾
108749	Chontales, g, s, Nicar.*† (98000 iss)	1 0 0	0 ⅛
75000	Colar,* g, Mysore	0 15 0	¼ ½
75000	Colombian Hydraulic, g, Colombia	1 0 0	⅜ ½
65000	Colorado United, s-l Colorado*†‡	5 0 0	1⅜ 1⅝
100000	Cootacovil,* g, Wynaad	0 10 0	½ ¾
132500	Corp. So. Aust. Cop. (44813 sh. ¾ pd)	1 0 0	
20000	Devala Central,* g, Wynaad	1 0 0	¾ 1
200000	Devala Moyar,* g, Wynaad†	1 0 0	⅞ 1⅛
75000	Devala Provident,* g, Wynaad†	0 10 0	1/16 3/16
100000	Dingley Dell,* g, Devala, India	1 0 0	
100000	Don Pedro North del Rey*	1 0 0	3/16 5/16
205168	Eberhardt, s, Nevada*†	1 0 0	¼ ½
65000	Eureka,* s, Nevada	1 0 0	
100000	Exchequer, g, s, California*†	1 0 0	1/16 3/16
160000	Flagstaff District,* s.g. Utah	1 0 0	
65000	Gold Coast,* g, Wassau	1 0 0	
140000	Gold Hill,* g, North Carolina	1 0 0	1 1¼
250000	Gold Mining Assn. of Canada*	1 0 0	
75000	Great Southern Mysore,* g	1 0 0	
120000	Hoover Hill,* g, North Carolina	1 0 0	⅛ ⅜
10000	Hornachos,* s-l, Spain	10 0 0	5 5½
12000	Hultafall,* l, bl, Orebro, Sweden	5 0 0	
400000	Indian Consolidated,* g	1 0 0	⅜ ½
240000	Ind. Glenrock,* g, Wynaad†	1 0 0	11/16 13/16
150000	Indian Phœnix,* g, Wynaad†	1 0 0	1¼ 1½
150000	Indian Trevelyan,* g, Wynaad	1 0 0	⅜ ¾
150000	Isabelle,* g, s, California	1 0 0	½ ¾
100000	I.X.L., g, s, California*	1 0 0	1/16 3/16
50000	Javali, g, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	
100000	Kapanga,* g, New Zealand	1 0 0	¾ 1
65000	London and California, g*†‡	2 0 0	
135000	Madras,* g, Mysore	1 0 0	
100000	Michipicoten,* nat. c, Quebec	1 0 0	⅞ 1⅛
9000	Missouri, l, pref (fully paid)	10 0 0	
50000	Moselle,* l, b-l, Germany	1 0 0	
35000	Mysore,* g, India†	1 0 0	⅜ ⅝
120000	Mysore Reefs,* g, Madras	1 0 0	
40000	Nava de Jadraque,* g, s, Spain	1 0 0	
78500	New Emma,* s, Utah	10 0 0	1¼ 1½
37000	N. Gold Run,* hyd, Cal. (& 23000 pref	1 0 0	
75000	Norway,* c, Halsönön and Radön.	1 0 0	
200000	Nouv. Monde, g, Ven. (en com.)†.	1 0 0	¼ ½
100000	Nundydroog,* g, Mysore	1 0 0	
150000	Olathe,* s-l, Leadville, Colorado	1 0 0	
125000	Ooregum,* g, Mysore	1 0 0	⅛ ¼
15000	Organos,* g, Colombia	1 0 0	3 3½
80000	Pestarena United, g, Italy*†	3 0 0	
100000	Pierre d'Or,* g, Spain	1 0 0	
80000	Pierrefitte* (20000 pref.)	1 0 0	
100000	Placerville, g, q, California	1 0 0	1 1½
349000	Potosi,* g, Venezuela†	1 0 0	⅜ ⅝
40000	Ravenscliff, g, N. Zlnd; c, S. Aust.	0 5 0	
90000	Rhodes Reef,* g, Wynaad†	1 0 0	9/16 11/16
25000	Rico, s, Colorado (non.-assessable).	2 0 0	
8600	Rio Grande do Sul* (and 31,000 pref.)	5 0 0	
100000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† £1 sh.).	1 0 0	
25300	Ruby and Dunderberg, g, Nev.*†	10 0 0	1½ 2

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES—*continued.*

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. pr.
34022	San Pedro,* c, Chili	1 17 6	
120000	Santa Cruz,* (ex. 10s. retd. cap.)	1 0 0	⅛ ¼
50000	Sentein,* s-l, bl, Ariège, France	1 0 0	
250000	Silver Peak,* s, Colorado	1 0 0	
200000	Souback & Catir Alan,* s-l, Turkey.	1 0 0	
100000	South-East Wynaad, g, India†	1 0 0	3½ 3¾
160000	Tambracherry,* g, Wynaad	1 0 0	¾ 1
50000	Taunus,* s-l, c, Germ. (& 100,000 pf.)	1 0 0	
100000	Tocopilla,* c, Bolivia	0 10 0	½ ¾
43174	United Mexican,*†‡ s, Mexico	29 10 3	½ 1
50000	Virneberg, c, Rheinbreitb., Ger.*	2 0 0	
120000	Wentworth,* g, Wynaad	1 0 0	½ ¾
100000	West Frntno & Boliv.,* g, Colombia	1 0 0	
100000	Wynaad District,* g, India	1 0 0	
80000	Wynaad Perseverance,*† g	1 0 0	¾ 1
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c, So. Australia†	1 0 0	3/16 5/16
140000	Yuba River,* g, hyd, California	0 15 0	¾ ⅞

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Issue.	Shares.		Pd.	Clos. pr.
50000	100	Alliance British and Foreign	11	35½ 36½
10000	100	Ditto, Marine	20	21 23
50000	20	British and Foreign Marine [L].	4	22 23
550000	50	Commercial Union	5	22½ 23½
50000	50	Eagle	5	6½ 7
5000	20	Globe Marine [L]	11	¾ 1¼
27500	100	Imperial Life	10	21 22
13453	100	Indemnity Marine	50	17 18
100000	10	Lion Fire [L]	2	
49626	20	L'pool & Lond. Globe (£1 annty)	2	22 24
35862	25	London	12½	60 62
40000	25	London and Lancashire Fire	2½	4¼ 4¾
50000	20	London and Provincial Marine	2	4¾ 5¼
10000	100	Marine	18	26 27
50000	10	Merchants' Marine	2	1¾ 2
50000	10	Maritime	2	5½ 6¼
40000	50	North British and Mercantile	8¼	59 61
30000	100	Northern	10	47½ 48½
40000	25	Ocean Marine	5	7¾ 8¼
	—	Phœnix Fire	—	290 300
200000	10	Queen	1	3 3½
100000	10	Railway Passengers	29s.	7¼ 7¾
200000	5	Rock Life	½	8 8½
50000	10	Sea (ex div.)	2	3 11/16 3¾
135000	20	Lancashire	2	5 5½
4000	20	Standard Marine	4	3 3½
10000	20	Thames and Mersey Marine [L].	2	12¼ 13
40640	20	Union Marine, Liverpool [L]	3½	4¾ 5¼
50000	20	Universal Marine [L]	3	7 7½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
5	Australasian Electric	3 0	¾ 1¼
25	Australian Agricultural	21 10	70 73
10	Anglo-American Brush	4 0	12 13
10	Ditto do.	10 0	25 30
5	Brush of Scotland	2 10	1 1½
1	Electric Lgt. & Power Gener.	1 0	⅜ ⅝
5	Hammond Elect. L. & P. Sup.	2 10	6½ 7½
5	Indian and Orient Electric	2 0	1½ 2
1	Maxin Weston Electric	1 0	⅜ ⅝
5	Pilsen Joel Electric	2 0	1¼ 2
Stk.	Scottish Australian Invt. Co.	100 0	205 210
Stk.	Ditto New Ordinary	50 0	105 110
Stk.	Ditto 6 per c. guar. pref.	100 0	130 135
Stk.	Ditto 5 per c. guar. pref.	100 0	111 116
5	Swan United Electric	2 0	1¼ 1¾
12	Telegraph Const. & Maint. [L]	12 0	27½ 28½
5	Ditto, 2nd Bonus, 3 p. c. (retd. 2 10 0)		1⅜ 1⅝
1	Zoedone [L]	1 0	⅜ ⅝

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.	
£100	Abbot, John, and Co [L]	£75 0	35 32½	dis
5	Alltami Colliery Co. [L]	5 0		
100	Ashbury Co. [L] (new)	90 0	25 27	
3	Bagnall, John, and Sons [L]	3 0		
10	Benhar Coal Co. [L]	10 0		
10	Bilbao Iron Co. [L]	10 0	5¼ 5¾	
20	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co. [L] A	12 0	15¼ 15½	
50	Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L]	40 0	22 20	dis
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L]	75 0	64¾ 65¼	
100	Cammell and Co. [L]	80 0	70¾ 71¼	
20	Cannock & Huntington Coal [L]	10 0	10½ 10	dis
10	Central Swedish Iron & Stl. [L]	10 0	1 1½	
50	Charlton Iron Co. [L]	50 0	3 3½	
50	Chatterley Iron Co. [L]	50 0	6½ 7	
10	Chillington Iron Co. [L]	10 0	1¾ 2	
10	Consett Iron Co. [L]	7 10	24 26	
1	Consett Spanish Ore [L]	1 0	⅝ ¾	pm
20	Darlington Iron Co. [L]	18 10	1 1½	dis
50	Davy Brothers [L]	22 10	4 4¼	pm
23	Ebbw Vale Co. [L]	20 0	8¾ 9	
8	Genl. Mining Ass. [L] (ful. pd.)	80 0	4¾ 5¼	
50	Knowles, Andrew, and Co. [L]	25 0	9¾ 10¼	
20	Llynvi and Tondu [L]	20 0	6 6½	
10	Lydney & Wigpool Iron Ore [L]	9 12	1 2	
10	Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L]	10 0	6 6¼	
10	Midland Iron Co. [L]	5 0	1½ 2	pm
10	Monkland Iron & Coal Co. [L]	10 0		
4	Mwyndy Iron Ore [L]	3 15	1 1¼	
100	Nant-y-Glo & Blaina (8 p.c. prf.)	100 0	48 50	
3	Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L]	2½	¾ 1	
10	Newport Abercarn Coal Co. [L]	10 0	9 9½	
35	Palmer's Shipbldg. & Iron [L]	35 0	25 25½	
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L]	65 0	67½ 68	
20	Patent Nut and Bolt [L]	14 0	23 23½	
50	Pearson and Knowles, A.	50 0	45 48	
20	Pelsall Coal and Iron [L]	20 0	12½ 13	
5	Rhymney Iron Co. [L]	5 0	1½ 2	
10	Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L]	10 0	13 13½	
100	Shotts Iron Co. [L]	100 0	47½ 50	
25	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L]	20 0	11½ 12	
50	Silkstone & Dodw. Cl. & Iron [L]	45 0		
50	Somorrostro Iron Co. [L]	50 0		
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L]	60 0	74¾ 75¼	
100	Ditto ditto B	10 0	12½ 13	
5	Teesside Iron & Engine Works	5 0	1 1½	
50	Tredegar Iron and Coal, A [L]	30 0	26 26½	
25	Ditto ditto B	25 0	22 22½	
10	Vancouver Coal [L]	6 0	2½ 3½	
25	W. Cumberland Iron & Steel [L]	20 0	13½ 14½	

BANKS.

Issue.	Shares.		Pd.	Clos. pr.
100000	10	Agra [L]	all	10 10½
80000	20	Anglo-Egyptian Banking [L]	all	21½ 22½
30000	40	Bank of Australasia	all	81 83
12500	20	Bank of British Columbia	all	21½ 22½
120600	50	Bank of British North America	all	55 57
10000	25	Bank of Egypt	all	23 25
50000	20	Bank of New South Wales	all	64 66
100000	10	Bank of New Zealand	all	27½ 28½
25000	25	Bank of South Australia	all	38 40
120000	50	Bank of Victoria	25	35 36
40000	20	Chartrd. of Ind., Aust., & China.	all	24 25
30000	25	Ch. Merc. of Ind., Lond., China.	all	18 19
20000	100	Colonial	30	64 66
50000	20	English Bk. of Rio de Janeiro [L]	10	14 14½
60000	25	London and River Plate [L]	10	14½ 15
60000	7	London and San Francisco [L]	all	7 7½
50000	20	London Chartered of Australia	all	21½ 22½
100000	10	National Bank of N. Zealand [L]	3½	3½ 4
60000	25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	16½ 17½
12500	10	Queensland National [L]	5	9 9½
34000	100	Stndrd. of British So. Africa [L].	25	59¼ 60¼
50000	25	Union of Australia	all	63½ 64½xd

GAS COMPANIES.

Issue.	Shares.		Pd.	Clos. pr.
5000	20	Bahia [L]	all	17½ 18½
10000	5	Bombay [L]	all	5¼ 5¾
10000	5	Ditto, New [L]	4	4¼ 4¾
29700	Stk	Brentford Consolidated	100	147 152
14000	20	British	all	35 36
50000	Stk	Commercial	100	193 197
20000	20	Continental Union [L]	all	25 26
520000	20	Do. do. New, 1869, 1872	14	17 18
10000	20	Do. do. 7 per ct. Preference	all	25 26
23406	10	European [L]	all	18½ 19½
94850	Stk	Gaslight and Coke, A, Ord.	100	168 172
284200	Stk	Do, 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	100	102 105
5000	10	Hong Kong and China	all	14½ 15½
2800000	Stk	Imperial Continental	100	191 195
386500	Stk	London	100	205 215
12000	5	Malta & Mediterranean [L]	all	1¾ 2¼
100000		Metrop. of Melbourne 6 p.c. Deb.		
25000	20	Monte Video [L]	all	12½ 13½
10000	5	Ottoman [L]	all	2¾ 3¼
30000	5	Oriental [L]	all	6¼ 6¾
27500	20	Rio de Janeiro [L]	all	25½ 26½
500000	Stk	South Metropolitan, A	100	205 209
50000	Stk	Ditto, ditto. B	100	178 182

TRAMWAYS.

Issue.	Shares.		Pd.	Clos. pr.
40000	5	Anglo-Argentine [L]	all	5½ 6
10000	10	Barcelona [L]	all	10¾ 11¼
7140	10	Belfast Street Tramways	all	7½ 8
3050	10	Birkenhead, Ordinary	all	2½ 3½
3000	10	Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference	all	9 10
9290	10	Bristol [L]	10	9 10
25000	10	Bordeaux Tram & Omnibus [L].	all	9¼ 9¾
3200	10	Chester [L]	all	
24000	10	Dublin	all	9½ 10
14690	10	Edinburgh Street Tramways	all	11½ 12½
35000	10	Glasgow Tramway & Omni. [L].	9	17 18
10000	10	Hughes Loco. and Tram. works.	all	
7500	10	Hull Street Tramways	all	8 8½
7500	10	Imperial [L]	all	1¼ 1¾
34000	10	Liverpool Unit. Tram & Om. [L]	all	12 12½
25000	10	London [L]	all	13 13½
15000	10	London Street Tramways	all	13½ 14xd
60000	10	North Metropolitan	all	17½ 18xd
8000	10	Nottingham and District [L]	all	9½ 10xd
15947	10	Provincial [L]	all	9½ 10
6000	10	Sheffield	all	6½ 7½
5000	10	Southampton	all	6½ 7½
6000	10	Sunderland [L]	all	1½ 2½
10000	10	Swansea [L]	all	5 6
12000	10	Tramways of France [L]	all	5½ 6
16500	10	Tramways of Germany [L]	all	10½ 11
20000	5	Tramways and Gen. Works [L].	all	4¼ 4¾
40000		Tramways Union [L]	all	3½ 4
25000	10	Vale of Clyde	6	
7200	10	Wolverhampton [L]	all	5¼ 6¼

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

Shares.		Pd.	Clos. pr.
Stk.	Anglo-American	100 0	49½ 50½
10	Brazilian Submarine	10 0	11⅝ 11⅞
10	Cuba	10 0	9¾ 10¼
10	Direct Spanish	9 0	6 6½
20	Direct United States Cable	20 0	11½ 12
10	Eastern	10 0	10½ 10¾
10	East. Exten. Austr. and China	10 0	11⅝ 11⅞
10	German Union	10 0	9¾ 10¼
10	Great Northern	10 0	12¼ 12¾
25	Indo-European	25 0	29 30
10	London Platino Brazilian	10 0	4½ 5

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their office, 26, FLEET STREET, E.C., where all communications are requested to be addressed.—*August 26, 1882.*